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CORN AFFECTED BY PREWAR PRICE SENTIMENT.

Average Price During September Relatively Lower Than For Other Merchandise—Prices, Distribution and Production Reviewed.

Compared with the prices of other commodities, corn averaged lower during the past month of September than in any September of the last 10 years. The prewar average September price for a typical grade of cash corn in Chicago for the years 1911 to 1915 was 74 cents per bushel. With the present 40-cent dollar, this average price is equivalent to not less than $1.75 per bushel to-day; that is, corn should sell for at least $1.75 to be on an equality with the present level of prices of other things. But the actual price during the past September was only $1.31 per bushel. Corn has, therefore, suffered a drop of 44 cents. This represents a cut of 25 per cent in the price of corn.

Why is corn selling at a price relatively lower than many other materials? What may be expected during the next few months? Will corn drop to 75 cents, as some are predicting, or will it maintain a fair level? It is, of course, impossible to answer any of these questions with either certainty or completeness. All that can be done is to discuss a few of the many things which have an influence on the price of corn.

Only 10 Per Cent Reaches Terminals.

Table 1 shows that in no year is more than 25 per cent of the crop shipped out of the county where it is grown. The figures published by the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, giving the receipts of corn at the 10 large primary markets, show that not more than 10 per cent of the total crop reaches those markets. This fact means that something like half of the corn shipped out of the county where it is grown passes into the hands of feeders and others without going to the central markets.

The years are arranged according to the size of the crop, with the year 1920 first on the basis of the September 1 indications for the largest production on record.

Only Small Percentage Exported.

The figures given in the table show that in big crop years more corn is consumed in the county where grown; that is, farmers feed more, and that also somewhat more is shipped out. It is apparent from Table 1 that the amount held on farms March 1 depends directly on the quantity raised and that the holdover of November 1 is also closely related to the size of the crop. The exports constitute a relatively small percentage of the crop and bear no particular relation to the number of bushels produced.

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

The study of corn prices for the past 10 years gives many interesting facts of a timely nature. (Front page.)

The monthly review of the fresh meat markets appears this week. Pork cuts have receded slightly from the high records of last week, when light loins reached $45 at Boston. Choice beef and veal sold throughout the month under strong demand and high prices. The lamb trade was more sluggish. (Front page.)

The past week has witnessed new low price levels for the season on all classes of live stock except choice steers and yearlings (p. 226).

For the first time since the beginning of the war wheat at Chicago sold below $2, December futures touching $1.95¼ during the period under review. Corn and other grains followed wheat in sharp declines (p. 235).

The downward price trend for most fruits and vegetables, which has been noticeable for several weeks, was halted this past week. Apple shipments are on the increase (p. 230).

Butter and cheese, after showing pronounced strength in both price and demand, fell somewhat during the closing days of the week (p. 229).

Cotton continued to decline. The average selling price of Middling on October 2 was 894 points below the price at this time last year (p. 240).

Prices for hay and feeds are still declining (p. 233).

Some interesting and seasonable articles pertaining to vegetable, orchard grass, and millet seeds appear in this issue. (Front page and p. 234.)

VEGETABLE SEED CROP HARVEST NOW UNDER WAY.

Most Seeds Expected to Have Good Yield Per Acre—Some Varieties Above Normal.

The harvest of most vegetable seed crops is well under way and in some sections completed and the seed ready to be recleaned. At this time, however, it is possible to give advance estimates only, and in the following notes on the growing condition of the crop, progress of the harvest, average yield per acre, and probable production, it should be remembered that later reports when the seed has been cleaned may change the figures somewhat.

A report of the California crops probably will be given in the next issue of The Market Reporter.

Dwarf snap beans.—Harvesting results reported to date indicate a yield per acre greater than last year and the average of

(Continued on page 234.)

PORK REACHES RECORD PRICE DURING SEPTEMBER.

Light Loins Sell up to $45—Past Month Witnesses Many Radical Price Changes—Lamb and Mutton Generally Weak.

The upturn in fresh meat prices which occurred during the closing days of August was continued on beef and veal during the first half of September. About the middle of the month sharp declines occurred at eastern distributing centers and to a lesser degree at Chicago. General weakness and frequent declines marked the lamb and mutton trade of the month.

Contrary to the price trend on all other fresh meats the market for pork cuts was generally strong. Unprecedented advances in that class of meats resulted in new high records each week during the month, with the peak on loins reached between the 23d and 27th.

Cattle Receipts Under 1919.

Receipts of cattle and sheep at seven of the principal markets during September showed substantial increases over the previous month, but receipts of calves, and hogs decreased. In round numbers September receipts at the seven markets were: Cattle, 1,047,000; calves, 172,000; hogs, 999,000; sheep, 1,434,000 compared with 877,500 cattle, 192,000 calves, 1,253,000 hogs, and 1,280,000 sheep during August. Compared with September one year ago, cattle receipts decreased 69,000, calves increased 24,000, hogs decreased 68,000, and sheep and lambs decreased 644,000.

Importations of frozen New Zealand lamb were heavy, amounting to 398,438 carcasses. A total of 1,641,622 carcasses have been imported for the year to date.

The financial stringency which has affected the live-stock industry in some sections during the past several months shows signs of improvement. Live stock loans are reported more readily obtainable and the trend of sentiment generally is more optimistic.

Storage Holdings Much Less.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen beef on September 1 amounting to approximately 67,000,000 pounds, were 58 per cent less than one year ago. Frozen pork, at 129,000,000 pounds, was 42 per cent greater than one year ago, and lamb and mutton, at 11,000,000 pounds, was 40 per cent greater. Compared with the previous month's holdings, beef decreased 10,500,000 pounds, frozen pork decreased 33,000,000 pounds, and lamb and mutton increased almost 9,000,000 pounds. Practically all of the increase in storage holdings of frozen lamb and mutton was due to importations from New Zealand.

(Concluded on page 228.)

Live Stock and Meats

NEW LOW PRICE LEVELS REACHED IN LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep Decline Sharply—Feeder Trade Demoralized—Light Hogs Down Most.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.]

The closing week in September saw new low-price levels for the season on all classes of live stock except strictly choice steers and yearlings. Seasonal declines, due to a scarcity of corn-fed cattle and hogs, and a preponderance of grass stock was to be expected at the height of the range and pasture season. An added factor, however, was the general economic situation involving declines in grain, manufactured goods, and other commodities which had a sympathetic effect on live-stock prices.

Kosher holidays tended to unsettle the demand for good beef, while common grassers and rangers had to go largely for slaughter, as stocker and feeder buying, in the face of liberal receipts and declining fat cattle prices, was disappointing. While prime steers were steady and best yearlings at $18.35 were at the high point of the year the bulk of cattle at the four markets sold 50 cents to $1 lower. Extreme losses of $1.50 were reported in Chicago, which was $2 to $3 lower than the middle of September.

Hogs Break $1.25 to $1.75.

Hog prices showed a wide range, but suffered a September break averaging $1.25 to $1.75. Light hogs declined most, and good butcher hogs showed most resistance under an increase of 54,000 in the week's receipts at 10 markets. The last half of the week saw sharp declines in sheep and lambs, the most severe being at Chicago. The slackened buying of feeder lambs, the bad dressed-meat conditions in the East, and the fresh importations of New Zealand lamb, were depressing influences which caused fat lambs to sell 50 cents to $1, and feeding lambs around $1 lower. Sheep averaged 25 to 50 cents lower at all markets except East St. Louis, where they held steady.

Receipts for the week at 10 markets were approximately 280,700 cattle, 348,700 hogs, and 407,500 sheep, compared with 295,900 cattle, 294,300 hogs and 363,000 sheep the week previous, and 320,870 cattle, 380,170 hogs, and 429,360 sheep, for the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—While total receipts of cattle at 10 markets for the week ending October 2 were 15,000 less than the previous week,

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday, Oct. 1.

	Oct. 1.	Sept. 24.	Sept. 3.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$36.00-37.00	$35.00-36.50	$34.50-36.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	38.50-39.50	37.00-39.75	37.00-39.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	23.25-26.00	23.00-25.25	21.50-23.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	36.50-40.00	36.50-38.00	35.50-37.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	50.00-51.00	48.00-50.00	47.50-49.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	23.50-27.00	23.50-25.00	21.50-23.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	18.50-21.00	18.50-20.00	17.50-18.50
Pure lard, tierces	21.50-25.25	20.87½-25.50	19.50-22.00
Compound lard, tierces	17.00-18.50	17.00-18.25	17.00-17.50

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, OCT. 5.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Oct. 5.	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 5.
HOGS.					
Top	$15.85	$17.50	$15.65	$15.00	$15.25
Bulk of sale	14.00-15.60	15.25-17.25	14.25-15.65	13.75-14.75	14.25-14.75
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.35-15.50	15.65-16.00	14.50-15.65	14.40-15.00	14.35-14.75
Medium (200-250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.90-15.65	16.25-17.15	15.00-15.75	14.50-15.00	14.50-15.25
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	14.65-15.60	16.25-17.15	14.50-15.65	13.50-14.75	14.75-15.25
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice	13.75-15.25	16.00-16.90	13.50-15.10		
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	13.75-14.25	15.20-15.60	13.50-14.25	13.00-13.50	14.20-14.35
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	13.40-13.75	14.75-15.20	13.25-13.75	12.00-13.00	14.00-14.20
Pigs (150 pounds down), common-choice	12.75-14.75	14.50-16.50	13.00-14.25		
Stock pigs (130 pounds down)			11.00-13.25	11.00-14.50	12.00-14.75
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	17.00-18.35	16.75-18.25	16.25-17.50	15.75-17.15	16.00-17.50
Good	15.25-16.75	14.75-16.50	14.00-16.25	12.50-15.75	14.25-16.00
Medium	12.25-15.00	12.00-14.25	10.00-13.75	10.25-12.50	11.50-14.25
Common	9.00-12.25	9.50-12.00	9.00-9.75	9.00-10.25	9.25-11.50
Light weight (1,000 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	17.00-18.35	16.75-18.00	16.25-17.50	15.50-17.00	16.00-17.50
Good	14.75-16.75	14.50-16.50	14.00-16.25	11.00-15.50	14.00-16.00
Medium	11.25-14.50	11.50-14.00	9.00-13.75	8.50-11.00	10.50-14.00
Common	8.25-11.50	8.50-11.00	7.25-8.75	6.75-8.50	8.25-10.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.00-13.50	6.25-14.00	5.75-16.00	5.75-12.40	5.50-12.75
Cows, common-choice	5.50-11.25	5.75-11.50	5.50-10.00	5.50-9.65	5.25-10.75
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.25-11.00	5.25-11.25	4.75-8.75	4.50-7.75	5.25-10.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.75-5.00	4.00-5.50	3.40-5.25	3.50-5.50	3.75-5.25
Canner steers	4.50-7.00	4.50-7.00	4.25-5.75	4.25-6.00	4.00-7.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	14.00-17.50	14.50-17.75	12.00-16.50	10.00-16.00	10.50-12.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	6.00-11.00	6.00-11.00	5.50-10.50	5.00-11.00	6.00-9.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 pounds up, common-choice	8.75-12.00	8.75-12.00	8.50-10.75	8.75-11.75	8.75-11.50
750-1,000 pounds, common-choice	7.50-11.50	7.50-11.50	7.00-10.50	8.00-11.25	7.25-11.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.50-9.50	6.25-10.25	5.00-10.00	5.00-9.25	5.50-10.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.50-8.00	5.00-8.00	4.25-7.00	4.50-7.25	4.00-7.75
Calves:					
Good and choice			6.00-8.25	7.75-10.50	6.25-9.25
Common and medium			4.50-6.00	5.00-7.75	5.00-6.25
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-choice	10.50-13.40	11.25-14.00	9.75-11.75	9.00-12.65	10.50-12.50
Culls and common	7.50-10.00	8.00-11.00	5.25-9.50	6.25-8.75	7.50-10.25
Feeder lambs	10.75-12.25	12.00-13.50		9.50-11.85	10.50-12.10
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.00-9.75	8.50-10.50		7.00-8.75	7.50-8.75
Wethers, medium-prime	7.00-7.75	7.25-7.75		5.75-7.00	5.50-6.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	4.50-5.75	5.00-6.25	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.25-5.00
Culls and common	2.25-4.25	2.75-4.75	2.50-4.50	2.25-4.25	1.50-4.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	5.00-8.50	5.75-9.75	5.25-8.50	5.50-8.75	5.00-8.75
Feeding ewes	4.00-5.00	4.50-5.75		3.75-5.00	3.75-4.75

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, OCT. 5.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Oct. 5.	Sept. 28.	Sept. 7.	Oct. 5.	Sept. 28.	Sept. 7.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$27.00-28.00	$27.00-28.00	$28.00-29.00	$27.00-30.00	$27.00-28.00	$27.00-28.00
Good	22.00-25.00	22.00-25.00	25.00-27.00	21.00-25.00	22.00-25.00	22.00-24.00
Medium	17.00-20.00	17.00-21.00	21.00-24.00	17.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	19.00-21.00
Common	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	16.00-20.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	17.00-18.00
Cows—						
Good	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	15.00-16.00		
Medium	14.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	13.50-14.00	14.00-17.00	15.00-17.00
Common	11.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	12.50-13.00	13.00-14.00	
Bulls—						
Good					15.00-18.00	
Medium					13.00-14.00	
Common	10.50-11.00	10.50-11.00	10.25-11.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-11.50	12.00-13.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb, spring—						
Choice	26.00-27.00	27.00-28.00	28.00-30.00	26.00-27.00	26.00-28.00	30.00-32.00
Good	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	28.00-30.00
Medium	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	20.00-23.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-25.00
Common	18.00-21.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-23.00		15.00-20.00	
Mutton—						
Good	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-18.00
Medium	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-16.00
Common	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-12.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	26.00-27.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00			30.00-31.00
Good	23.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	23.00-25.00	21.00-26.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00
Medium	18.00-21.00	18.00-21.00	19.00-22.00	18.00-20.00	22.00-25.00	25.00-27.00
Common	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-18.00	
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 pounds average	42.00-43.00	42.00-43.00	39.00-40.00	42.00-44.00	42.00-43.00	38.00-40.00
10-12 pounds average	41.00-42.00	41.00-42.00	37.00-38.00	41.00-42.00	41.00-42.00	36.00-38.00
12-14 pounds average	38.00-39.00	38.00-39.00	33.00-34.00	39.00-41.00	38.00-40.00	34.00-36.00
14 pounds and over	35.00-36.00	35.00-36.00	29.00-30.00	35.00-37.00	33.00-36.00	30.00-32.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	26.00-28.00	26.00-27.00	23.00-25.00	27.00-29.00	25.00-27.00	
Picnics—						
4-6 pounds average	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	21.00-22.00	23.00-24.00		
6-8 pounds average	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	20.00-21.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	
8 pounds and over	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00			
Butts—						
Boneless				37.00-39.00		
Boston style	33.00-35.00	33.00-35.00	29.00-30.00	32.00-34.00	32.00-34.00	28.00-30.00

adverse trade influences, and the fact that so much of the supply was of common and medium grass quality, caused a lower basis of prices on all but choice steers. A series of Jewish holidays at intervals during the past three weeks lessened the demand for good steers suitable for the eastern kosher trade and lowered prices on the bulk of corn-fed steers. Declines in fat cattle prices in turn checked buying of the liberal offerings of stockers and feeders, and for the first time this season yard traders at Chicago had to liquidate holdings of the commoner end of feeders and stockers to killers, largely at low canner and cutter prices in order to effect a partial clearance. This, too, in spite of the fact that the corn crop is practically safe from frost, fall pastures are good, and the further fact that supplies of stockers and feeders that have gone to the country so far are between 15 and 20 per cent less than a year ago.

Light Receipts of Dry Feds.

Dry-fed cattle were in very light supply at all markets. Prices ranged from steady to 25 cents lower on strictly choice steers, with top yearlings advancing to $18.35 at Chicago, the high point for the year to date. Good and fairly choice steers were 25 to 50 cents lower at all markets but Chicago which suffered an extreme decline of 75 cents on these grades.

Medium and good grass cattle were very uneven, prices generally ranging from 50 cents to $1 lower with medium grades declining around $1.50 at Chicago. Common steers sold very unevenly, the bulk showing 75 cents to $1.25 declines, and where undesirable for the feeder trade, they were hard to sell at any price. Bulk of the butcher cattle on the four markets sold 50 cents to $1 lower, although East St. Louis realized almost steady prices on some grades. Canners and cutters sold steady at Omaha and East St. Louis, were 25 to 50 cents higher at Kansas City, and 50 cents lower at Chicago. Bologna bulls declined around 25 to 50 cents at Chicago and Kansas City, and held steady at East St. Louis. Veal calves sold steady to 50 cents lower with grass calves quoted mostly $1 to $1.50 lower.

Feeder Trade Falls Off.

Stocker and feeder trade was disappointing in volume. Prices, in sympathy with fat cattle, were lower, with stockers and common feeders showing the greatest weakness. East St. Louis and Kansas City were mostly 25 to 50 cents lower, while Omaha, under liberal supplies of feeders which came in the run of westerns, was 50 cents to $1 lower. The same was true at Chicago. Common feeders and trashy stockers accumulated at all markets and were quoted at the low price of the season to date. Western steers comprised a liberal share of the supply and the quality was not up to expectations. Common and fair kinds showed almost daily declines both at Omaha and Chicago, and best grades offered at $10.50 to $12.75, were 25 to 50 cents lower. Common westerns at $7.50 to $9.25 were almost unsalable late in the week.

Hogs.—After a higher start on Monday severe declines, ranging from $1.50 to $2, occurred during the next three days. The lowest point was reached on Thursday and very little reaction occurred during the remainder of the week. Net losses ranged mostly from $1.25 to $1.75. Light hogs averaging from 175 pounds down, especially if not well finished, showed the maximum decline. Choice 200 to 230 pound butchers, which now command the top of the market, and choice heavy butchers selling, at the end of the week, only 10 to 25 cents under the top, registered the least decline.

Increased receipts, especially of light hogs, and general price reductions in other commodities, together with declines in corn and provision futures, were factors which contributed to the declines. The closing top of $16 at Chicago was $1.65 lower than the previous Saturday. Although East St. Louis scored the high price of the week on Monday at $17.90, the closing top there of $16.25 was $1.65 under the preceding week end. No two grade and weight hogs were offered on Saturday at Kansas City, so the top of $15.40 was $1 lower than the previous Saturday when a similar situation prevailed. The decline for the week was about $1.25. Omaha showed around $1.50 loss for the week, while the closing top of $15.50 was $1.75 lower.

Sheep.—The latter part of the week witnessed a sharp downward revision of prices for practically all classes of sheep and lambs, the break being particularly severe at Chicago, where closing prices were 50 cents to $1 lower on fat lambs, about $1 lower on feeders, and 25 to 50 cents lower on fat feeding and breeding grades of sheep and yearlings. Trade was extremely dull at the declines. The slump followed strong markets and higher prices on killing grades early in the week and was attributable to a variety of bearish influences. Among these were a moderate increase in supplies, a very sluggish trade in dressed lamb and mutton at leading distributing centers, and continued inactivity in the wool and skin markets. The arrival at New York early in the week of another cargo of New Zealand frozen lamb and recent severe slumps in prices for cattle, hogs, grain, and other food products were contributing causes.

At the end of the week strictly good to choice range lambs were quotable from $13 to $13.25 at Chicago, compared with a $14 top earlier in the week. Best natives closed at $12, against a $13.50 top at the week's high time, when several full loads reached $13. Light cull ends held up fairly well, retailers buying the low-priced lamb carcasses more freely than the better grades. Fat, heavy ewes selling from $5.50 down to $4.50 for

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER

Week Ending Oct. 2.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	81,314	26,077	55,237	100,235	12,301	87,934	119,316	47,546	71,770
East St. Louis	28,105	9,458	17,265	52,754	16,429	46,853	8,491	548	6,973
Indianapolis	9,814	6,154	4,287	53,406	31,457	21,922	4,030	2,879	979
Kansas City	64,351	31,944	29,664	32,952	9,813	23,770	50,153	27,178	24,277
Oklahoma City	9,684	4,555	4,582	12,060	934	11,629	44	281	28
Omaha	52,655	31,043	21,612	21,634	4,785	16,849	138,858	91,568	47,290
St. Joseph [1]	15,717	6,286	9,924	22,910	1,702	20,667	23,246	8,946	13,512
St. Paul	46,823	28,411	15,321	28,338	2,521	26,155	31,827	19,708	11,284
Sioux City	24,255	13,636	9,078	21,325	9,700	11,559	12,380	7,644	4,871
Wichita	5,962	4,390	9,315	6,464	447	6,196	1,249	1,116	122
Total	**338,680**	**161,954**	**176,685**	**351,078**	**90,089**	**273,534**	**389,504**	**207,414**	**181,106**
Previous week	371,166	179,588	177,059	282,072	89,505	183,087	369,742	177,893	182,181

[1] Week ending Friday, Oct. 1.

WESTERN RANGE CATTLE PRICES.

Tuesday, Oct. 5.

	Chicago.	Omaha.
Beef steers:		
Good and choice	$11.00–14.00	$10.25–13.75
Common and medium	8.00–10.50	7.00–10.25
Cows and heifers:		
Medium, good and choice	5.50–9.50	5.25– 8.75

AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Daily for the Week Ending Oct. 2.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
Mon	258	$16.73	187	$17.54	220	$16.87	261	$16.31
Tues	252	16.21	194	17.05	219	16.31	277	15.81
Wed	238	15.67	202	16.37	222	15.85	274	15.20
Thurs	248	15.06	200	15.52	220	15.09	278	14.56
Fri	246	15.15	195	15.96	207	14.97	275	14.81
Sat	233	15.34	196	15.55	220	15.06	267	14.80
Average:								
This wk	247	15.74	196	16.38	220	15.79	273	15.72
Last wk	256	16.67	198	17.46	224	16.93	272	15.33
4 weeks ago	258	14.97	202	16.01	225	15.16	269	14.44

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Oct. 1.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	13,416	.....	39,056
East St. Louis	5,152	163	554
Fort Worth	6,111	931	1,352
Indianapolis	1,572	122	200
Kansas City	23,822	3,511	27,984
Oklahoma City	3,513	866	281
Omaha	26,460	.....	78,616
St. Joseph	4,385	111	9,832
St. Paul	11,709	2,173	4,080
Sioux City	9,893	331	6,789
Wichita	3,109	587	71
Total	**109,142**	**8,795**	**168,815**
Previous week	110,151	7,348	145,363
State destination:			
Arizona	.....	80	.....
Connecticut	27	.....	.....
Florida	66	.....	.....
Illinois	14,176	407	21,774
Indiana	4,054	122	3,741
Iowa	22,348	2,959	37,869
Kansas	12,717	1,921	11,358
Kentucky	458	.....	481
Louisiana	73	.....	.....
Maryland	591	.....	100
Massachusetts	59	.....	95
Michigan	1,042	414	9,447
Minnesota	3,439	623	1,815
Missouri	12,155	412	24,985
Montana	106	.....	.....
Nebraska	16,775	124	39,992
New York	119	.....	1,590
North Dakota	353	.....	254
Ohio	4,017	.....	6,200
Oklahoma	4,837	1,578	649
Pennsylvania	2,518	.....	885
South Dakota	1,763	75	3,239
Tennessee	60	.....	.....
Texas	6,111	80	984
Virginia	108	.....	.....
West Virginia	45	.....	.....
Wisconsin	951	.....	3,347
Wyoming	174	.....	.....
Total	109,142	8,795	168,815

medium grade looked cheap, but were little wanted, owing to the sluggishness of the wool and skin markets and unsatisfactory dressed markets.

The demand for feeding lambs showed sharp contraction and at the week's close $12 took the best at Missouri River markets, with $12.50 to $12.75 outside quotations for choice at Chicago. The September output of feeding and breeding sheep and lambs from the various market centers showed a sharp decrease compared with that of a year ago. The same was true of the August movement, and many in the trade foresee a marked contraction in the receipts during October and November compared with the normal for those months. Supplies in the range States, which usually contribute very freely to the movement at this period, are admittedly short, and a large share of holdings in Montana and Wyoming have recently been sold on the range to Colorado and local feeders and breeders.

Opening, October 4.—A decrease of 21,000 cattle in the total receipts at 10 markets compared with the previous Monday and removal of the influence of the recent series of Jewish holidays, resulted in a better undertone to the market for good and choice steers and yearlings. Those grades were scarce except at Chicago, where prices were unevenly 25 to 50 cents higher. Tops brought $18.25. Grassy and range cattle were in liberal supply everywhere, and while slow held to about steady prices at Chicago and Omaha, but declined 25 to 50 cents at Kansas City. Butcher cattle and calves were steady to 25 cents lower, while stockers and feeders ruled strong at Omaha, steady at Chicago, and lower at Kansas City. Bulls were steady to lower.

Hogs were uneven. Omaha and Chicago opened steady to 15 cents higher, although the latter point closed steady to 15 cents lower. Kansas City and East St. Louis opened steady to 25 cents lower. East St. Louis had a one load top of $16.15, Chicago an early top of $16.10, Omaha $15.75, and Kansas City $15.60.

Fat lambs opened steady to 25 cents lower at all markets except Omaha, where very liberal supplies sold 25 to 50 cents lower. Fat sheep were steady everywhere except Omaha, where weak to 25 cents lower prices ruled. Feeding lambs were slow and averaged a quarter lower, with demand at the decline light. Range lambs at Chicago topped at $13, $12.25 at Omaha, and $12.50 at Kansas City. Best feeding lambs brought $12.25 at Chicago and $12 at the River markets.

New Zealand Has Large Stocks of Meat.

There are still large quantities of fresh meat and wool on hand in New Zealand ready for export, according to the report of the American consul general at Auckland, dated July 22. There were on hand in the cold-storage plants of the Dominion on June 30 approximately 332,785,840 pounds of fresh meat for which overseas steamer space had not been allotted. Up to June 30 the imperial supplies department of the Dominion had shipped to England 2,992,365 quarters of beef, 13,060,249 carcasses of mutton, and 14,712,487 carcasses of lamb, for which the British Government had paid $237,091,330.

Australia produces about 200,000,000 pounds of butter, consumes 125,000,000 pounds, and exports 75,000,000 pounds annually.

MONTHLY MEAT REVIEW.

(Concluded from front page.)

Receipts of dressed beef for the four weeks' period ending September 24 at the markets under review were more nearly normal than for many months past. The total increase at the three eastern markets was approximately 3 per cent, compared with the same period of 1919 and 23 per cent greater than the first four weeks of August, 1920. New York showed the greatest increase over the previous month, amounting to approximately 31 per cent. Boston receipts increased 26 per cent and those at Philadelphia 10 per cent. The increases occurred during the latter half of the month and were largely responsible for the declines referred to above. Common and medium grades of the grassy type comprised the bulk of the month's offerings.

The return of vacationists and the opening of schools during the first week of the month brought about a decided improvement in demand which resulted in generally strong to higher markets. Choice steer beef continued strong throughout, and a top of $30 was reached for a limited number of finished carcasses. The general market for that grade was $27 to $28. The slight fluctuations on good beef were due more to a difference in the quality than to actual declines in prices. Common and medium steers held steady under a fairly regular demand and moderate offerings until September 20, after which date liberal offerings of poorer quality and warm and unseasonable weather affected the demand and caused declines of $4 at New York and Philadelphia, $5 at Boston, and $2 at Chicago.

Moderate supplies of bulls, mostly of the bologna type, were sold on a dull and slow market, with prices generally tending downward. Net declines ranged from $1 to $2 at the several markets.

Several Jewish holidays during the month restricted the normal monthly movement of kosher beef. Better grades were practically steady, with wide fluctuations and sharp declines near the close on common and medium chucks and fores.

A decrease of approximately 12 per cent in receipts of veal, compared with those of August, and a fairly constant demand resulted in a firm to higher market until the closing week, when prices declined sharply at eastern markets, but held firm to higher at Chicago. Closing prices were $1 to $2 up at Chicago and unevenly $1 to $3 lower at eastern points. The bulk of the receipts were medium-grade veal of the western type.

Although the supply of lamb was approximately 2 per cent less than the previous month and 26 per cent less than the corresponding month one year ago, the demand was sluggish throughout, with prices tending lower after the first week. Heavy storage holdings of New Zealand lamb were, no doubt, a bearish factor at eastern markets, although only a small quantity was actually put on sale. Prices declined $1 at Chicago and $4 to $5 at eastern markets.

Receipts of mutton were considerably in excess of those of August, showing an approximate increase of 37 per cent at eastern distributing points, but a 7 per cent decrease compared with September last year. A fairly good demand and higher market during the first week of the month was followed by a generally slow demand and declining prices. All markets closed weak, $1 to $2 lower at Chicago, and $2 to $3 lower at eastern markets.

While offerings of fresh pork cuts at eastern centers approximated a 48 per cent increase over those of the previous month, prices reached the highest point on record, light loins selling up to $45 at Boston, $44 at New York and Philadelphia, and $43 at Chicago. These prices tended to turn the demand toward the heavy-weight loins and these in turn advanced rather sharply. This movement resulted in materially narrowing the spread between heavy and light loins. Toward the end of the month the general market eased off slightly, leaving net advances approximately $4 to $7 per 100 pounds. Medium and heavy loins showed the greatest advances.

Storage Stocks Shipped.

Although receipts of fresh pork showed the sharp increase indicated above, receipts of live hogs at the seven principal centers showed a decrease of 20 per cent as compared with those of August. Apparently the brisk demand for fresh pork and the resulting unprecedented prices attracted heavy shipments of frozen and chilled pork which had been held in storage at middle western packing points.

Movements of cured pork cuts and lard were reported heavy in all sections of the country and greatly in excess of the same period last year. This was particularly true of smoked meats and lard, on which the heaviest demand was centered. Storage holdings of pickled pork on September 1, comprising 361,500,000 pounds, were 28,500,000 pounds less than the previous month, but approximately 19,500,000 pounds greater than on the same date in 1919. Stocks of lard on September 1 this year were 170,800,000 pounds, or 20,700,000 pounds less than one month previous, but 82,900,000 pounds greater than on the same date last year. Stocks of dry salt meats at the beginning of September were 316,800,000 pounds compared with 381,300,000 pounds on August 1, showing a decrease during the month of 64,500,000 pounds. Stocks of dry salt meats on September 1 were 21,400,000 pounds, or 6 per cent less than a year ago.

Generally strong prices were a feature of the month's trading, substantial gains being made on practically all cuts. Closing prices were $1 higher on hams and bacon, and $1.50 to $2 higher on picnics, dry salt bellies and backs, and unevenly $1.50 to $3.50 higher on lard. Compound-lard prices showed some unevenness and slight fluctuations during the first half of the month, but closed steady to firm at an advance of $1 for the month.

Exports of meat and meat products during August showed heavy decreases, pickled pork being the only item on the list which showed an increase, and this was almost negligible. Reports from Government representatives at Berlin, Germany, late in September, announced the purchase by the German Government of 10,000 tons each of lard and dry salt meats from American packers, payment to be made from funds now on deposit in this country. The same report also contained the announcement that 10,000 tons of frozen beef had been purchased from South American interests. It is expected that these purchases will supply Germany's needs until the end of the year. Conditions in Great Britain as regards the sale of American bacon show no improvement. It is understood that the Ministry of Food still has on hand heavy supplies of bacon, some of which has been carried for several months. Reports have been received to the effect that this accumulation, part of which is being held in the United States, has been responsible for the stale and rancid condition in which much of the American bacon has been said to reach the British consumers.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKET DOWN FROM LAST WEEK'S HIGH LEVELS.

Movement of Storage Stock Light—Further Imports From Denmark and Argentina Received.

The butter market reacted from last week's advance in prices, which were apparently a little too sharp for the buying element to follow. While the tone at the opening of the week was firm and Chicago recorded an advance in order to keep in line with eastern markets, the firmness was short lived, and by Wednesday the market was much weaker and prices were 1 to 2 cents lower in all markets.

While the degree of weakness varied on the different markets, there were certain points of similarity. The better grades of butter were rather scarce, and the movement of these grades into consumptive channels was not nearly so free as it was last week. Furthermore, instead of the undergrade stock clearing up as had been generally hoped for last week, there was a further accumulation. Trade on these grades was dead, the spread under top score prices very wide, and immediate prospects of moving them so poor that many lots had to be stored.

Another factor that probably had a greater influence in the downward trend was the current agitation for lower prices throughout many lines of business. Wholesale grocers, chain-store operators, and others who have taken losses lately because of drops in prices in other commodities are buying cautiously and mostly from hand to mouth, staying off the market when there is a sign of weakness.

There has been practically no movement of storage butter owing to low prices and trading conditions the past week. From a statistical viewpoint the outlook for storage butter is not particularly encouraging, and holders are generally very ready to accept any reasonable offer; but conditions change very quickly at times in regard to storage stocks. A little export business would make a big difference and there has been some inquiry from some quarters, although Danish and Argentine butter continues to arrive. During the week the Steamer *Drothingham* arrived at New York with 2,160 casks of Danish butter; a steamer also arrived carrying Argentine butter. Fresh Danish has been selling at 55 to 57 cents and Argentine from 50 to 51 cents.

While the market did not present a very healthy appearance with so much undergrade butter offered, the scarcity of top scores advanced prices somewhat on Friday. The net decline for the week was reduced to 1 cent on the Chicago, New York, and Boston markets, and 1½ cents at Philadelphia The closing tone of the market was steady and was followed on Monday October 4, with an advance of ½ to 1 cent on the three eastern markets, the price of 92 score being 62½ cents at New York, 62 cents at Boston, 61½ cents at Philadelphia, and 59 cents at Chicago. At these prices the market rules steady.

Receipts of butter for the week Saturday to Friday, inclusive, for the four markets totaled 119,216 tubs, compared with 245,143 tubs last week, a decrease of 125,927 tubs. Cold-storage holdings of butter were increased 246,415 pounds on the four markets the past week, while the week before there was an increase of 359,121 pounds and a decrease during the corresponding week last year of 3,336,333 pounds.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 2.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

Wholesale Prices Creamery Butter, 92 score (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	62	59½	61½	61	62½
Tuesday	61	58½	61½	61	62½
Wednesday	60	57½	60½	60½	63
Thursday	60	58	60	60	63
Friday	61	58½	60½	60	63½
Saturday	61½	59	61	61	63½
Average for week	**60.91**	**58.50**	**60.83**	**60.58**	**63.04**
Previous week	61.42	57.75	61.46	60.75	63.62
Corresponding week last year	64.10	62.60	64.60	61.60	63.70

Cold Storage Movement of Butter at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending Oct. 2.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put in cold storage	2,424,626	2,284,009	1,608,683
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,976,443	2,018,737	5,119,150
Change during week	+448,183	+265,272	−3,510,467
Total holdings	67,411,182	66,962,999	79,773,752

Receipts of Butter at Five Markets (pounds).

Week ending Oct. 2	**9,012,825**
Previous week	9,720,798
Corresponding week last year	7,866,829

CHEESE.

Wholesale Prices American Cheese, No. 1 Twins (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	27–28½	26 –27	29 –30	33½	26½
Tuesday	27–28½	26 –27	29½–30½	34	26½
Wednesday	27–28½	26½–27	29½–30½	34½	26½
Thursday	27–28½	26½–27½	29½–30½	33½	26½
Friday	27–28½	25½–27	29½–30½	32	26½
Saturday	27–28½	25½–27	29½–30½	32	26½
Average for week	**27.63**	**26.56**	**23.91**	**33.25**	**26.46**
Previous week	27.63	26.46	29.50	32.83	26.50
Corresponding week last year	30.25	27.99	31.58	33.43	27.46

[1] Flats.

Cold-Storage Movement of Cheese at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending Oct. 2.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	821,381	846,725	1,233,641
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,109,790	1,372,181	1,276,099
Change during week	−288,409	−525,456	−42,458
Total holdings	19,401,542	19,689,951	27,654,082

Receipts of Cheese at Five Markets (pounds).

Week ending Oct. 2	**3,008,890**
Previous week	3,539,736
Corresponding week last year	4,522,595

DRESSED POULTRY.

Cold Storage Movement of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets (pounds.)

	Week ending Oct. 2.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,748,540	1,331,473	1,077,590
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,303,010	1,349,649	1,401,240
Change during week	+445,530	−18,176	−323,650
Total holdings	15,835,021	15,389,491	14,512,323

Receipts of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets (pounds.)

Week ending Oct. 2	**3,097,825**
Previous week	3,109,448
Corresponding week last year	2,862,541

UNSETTLED TONE IN EVIDENCE ON CHEESE MARKETS.

Buyers Made Cautious by Sentiment Toward Prewar Price Levels—Prices Lower For Week.

The week opened with an apparently firmer tone in the cheese market, but the general talk of lower prices on all food commodities has reduced buying and caused an unsettled undertone. The week closed with the market barely steady.

The approach of cool weather is reviving southern buying somewhat, but the demand from this section is not yet up to expectation. Orders are generally for small lots with buyers looking for lower prices and taking on just enough stock to supply immediate needs. New York reports that although some dealers are asking lower prices, they are not bringing the orders, as buyers expect further reduction.

Not Much Export Demand.

Very little export business was carried on this week and only a few export inquiries noted. One reason for the rather dull trading at present is the fact that many jobbers are taking profits on their storage stocks. Dealers do not look for much improvement in trade until these stocks are exhausted.

At Philadelphia, it is reported that some dealers have canceled their contracts in producing sections, while others who want a larger surplus in storage are buying in addition to their regular contracts. Buyers are turning to the larger sizes, and this is having some effect on the demand for Daisies and Longhorns. Dealers seem to think that the demand for various styles will be changed very little from now on unless enough difference in price warrants it. This change to larger styles has not caused any appreciably increased demand as most jobbers had previously stored their supply of these cheeses.

Wisconsin Exchange Prices Up.

Even with an advance on most styles on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange on September 27, dealers' asking prices in the primary markets showed little if any advance with the exception of Square Prints. In fact, as the week advanced, prices in many cases were lower. This was true of Daisies and Longhorns, the latter style appearing to be especially slow and draggy.

About Wednesday the quietness noted at distributing markets was reflected in the primary markets, and while a few dealers reported a fair trading at outside prices, the majority was inclined to be bearish and complained of the slow trading and the difficulty in selling at a profit.

EGGS.

Cold-Storage Movement of Eggs at Five Markets (cases of 30 dozen each.)

	Week ending Oct. 2.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	32,480	23,870	16,792
Withdrawn from cold storage	166,123	158,388	202,471
Change during week	−133,643	−134,518	−185,679
Total holdings	2,589,382	2,723,025	3,386,500

Receipts of Eggs at Five Markets (cases.)

Week ending Oct. 2	**178,819**
Previous week	180,140
Corresponding week last year	155,792

Fruits and Vegetables

PRICE DECLINES FOR MOST LINES RECEIVE CHECK.

Potatoes and Cabbage Tend Toward Higher Levels—Apple Movement Growing Heavier.

Some irregularity appeared in the fruit and vegetable markets during the week ending October 4 following the price declines of the two weeks previous. Potato prices recovered generally and cabbage markets were firm. Peaches were fairly steady, while apples, onions, and sweet potatoes were moderately lower. Total carlot movement has been lighter during the past two months than it was a year ago. Shipments for the week of September 26 to October 2, inclusive, were 16,700 cars compared with 17,954 the preceding week and with 19,942 during the corresponding week last year.

Potatoes Generally Higher.

Potatoes.—Strongest price advances occurred in the West. Minnesota sacked round white potatoes gained 25 to 30 cents per 100 pounds, closing $1.70 to $1.90, carloads f. o. b. U. S. Grade No. 1 round whites were higher at Wisconsin shipping points, closing $1.80 to $1.85 f. o. b. Michigan U. S. Grade No. 1 round whites gained 50 to 60 cents to a closing price around $2. Northern round white stock recovered last week's decline in Chicago, carlots closing at $2 to $2.25. At Colorado shipping points sacked No. 1 Brown Beauties were steady at $1.20 to $1.40 per 100 pounds f. o. b. cash track to growers, but U. S. Grade No. 1 Downings lost 20 to 25 cents to a range of $1.10 to $1.15 per 100 pounds sacked wagon loads cash to growers. Irish Cobblers and Green Mountains in bulk sold at $1.30 to $1.55 per 100 pounds f. o. b. at Maine shipping points and sacked stock was steady in Boston at $1.75 to $2. Field run bulk stock brought $1.60 to $1.95 in New York. New Jersey Irish Cobblers advanced 25 to 35 cents per 100 pounds sacked in Pittsburgh to a level around $2.85. Shipments were 3,906 cars compared with 4,014 the preceding week and with 6,384 during the corresponding week last season.

Apples.—Apple markets were somewhat irregular and slightly weaker. New York A 2½ Rhode Island Greenings were steady at f. o. b. shipping points the first part of the week, but lower at the close, losing 50 to 75 cents per barrel, to a range of $3.75 to $4. New York A 2½ Wealthys were slow and steady in Pittsburgh at $4 to $4.50 per barrel, but gained $1 in the New York market to a close of $5 to $5.50. At West Virginia shipping points A 2½ York Imperials have been holding fairly steady at $3.75 to $4 f. o. b. Virginia and West Virginia Grimes and Jonathans sold mostly at $5 to $6 in eastern markets. Northern A 2½ Wealthys ranged 50 cents higher per barrel[1] in Chicago at $5.50 to $6, recovering last week's loss. Middle western barreled Jonathans were generally steady in consuming markets, ranging $5 to $7 per barrel in St. Louis, $7 to $8 in Kansas City, and $9.50 to $10 in Minneapolis. A recent report from Spokane, Wash., quoted Extra Fancy boxed Jonathans, medium and large sizes, at $2.25 to $2.35 f. o. b. and small sizes $1.75 to $2. Sales of Extra Fancy Spitzenburgs were made at $2.35 per box f. o. b. Shipments were 3,660 cars, compared with 3,000 the preceding week and with 5,085 cars during the corresponding week a year ago.

Onions.—Sacked yellow onions ranged $1 to $1.40 per 100 pounds at Massachusetts f. o. b. shipping points and showed a loss of 15 to 25 cents, closing at $1.10 to $1.25. New York Yellow Globes ranged 15 to 20 cents per 100 pounds lower at $1.40 to $1.75, but closed fairly steady near the prevailing price a week ago at $1.50 to $1.60. Consuming markets generally lost about 25 cents per 100 pounds sacked. Eastern yellow varieties sold 25 to 35 cents lower in eastern markets, closing $1.25 to $1.90 and middle western stock declined 25 cents to a range of $1.25 to $2. Recent reports from Minnesota shipping points quoted sacked red varieties at $1.15 to $1.40. Shipments were 755 cars compared with 943 the preceding week and with 882 cars during the corresponding week last year.

Cabbage.—Domestic cabbage recovered about one-half of last week's decline at New York shipping points, closing $6.50 to $7 bulk per ton f. o. b. Prices were steady in Philadelphia at $10 to $13 per ton, but Copenhagens sold about $2 per ton lower in Baltimore, mostly at $14 to $18. Colorado Danish cabbage continued steady at 60 cents bulk per 100 pounds f. o. b. A State report from Wisconsin quotes prices to growers at $5 to $7 per ton. Northern flat cabbage was slow and dull in Chicago at $7 to $9 per ton. Shipments were 523 cars compared with 507 the preceding week and with 841 during the corresponding week last season.

Sweet Potatoes Sell Lower.

Sweet potatoes.—Virginia yellow sweet potatoes lost 50 to 75 cents per barrel in consuming markets, ranging $3.25 to $4.75. Tennessee Nancy Halls were steady in St. Louis at $1.25 per bushel hamper, and in Chicago at $1.40 to $1.60 New Jersey yellow varieties were dull and steady in consuming markets at $1.65 to $2.25 per bushel hamper. Shipments were 428 cars compared with 692 cars the preceding week and with 532 during the corresponding week last year.

Peaches.—Elberta peaches ranged 10 to 25 cents lower per bushel basket at New York f. o. b. shipping points. However, prices were firm at the close, showing a gain of 10 to 15 cents per bushel above last week, closing at the top of the range at $1.85 to $2. New York bushel basket Elbertas showed a wider range in eastern markets, closing $1.25 to $2.75. Middle western Elbertas were steady at $2.25 to $3.50 per bushel basket, with some Michigan stock selling as high as $4 in Kansas City. Colorado Elbertas were slow and steady in Kansas City at $3 to $4 per bushel basket. Peach movement was much lighter with only 1,269 cars, compared with 2,433 cars the preceding week, but shipments are still considerably heavier than the corresponding week a year ago when 138 cars were reported shipped.

Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.—Prices of fruits and vegetables Sept. 28–30, inclusive and not mentioned above, were as follows: New York cauliflower was steady in eastern markets at $1.75 to $3 per crate; Illinois stock, steady in Chicago at $1.65 to $1.75 per crate. New York Golden Self-blanching celery was steady in eastern markets at $3.25 to $4.25 per crate. Colorado celery was dull and steady in Kansas City at $6.50 to $7. Michigan celery was steady in middle western markets mostly at $1 to $2. New York Concord grapes were firm in Philadelphia at $1.35 to $1.40 per 12-quart basket and 4-pound baskets in Baltimore steady at 27 to 28 cents per basket. Wordens were slow and weak in Pittsburgh at 23 to 25 cents per 2-quart basket. Michigan Champions held steady in Chicago at 32 to 34 cents per 4-quart basket and 5-pound baskets of Concords at 41 to 42 cents per basket in Minneapolis. New York Big Boston lettuce was steady in eastern markets at $2 to $3 per crate and firm in Chicago at $1.75 to $2.25.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 pounds.

	Carloads received.	This season. Oct. 4.	This season. Sept. 27.	One year ago.
New York	233	[1] $1.70–1.80	[1] $1.95	$2.60
Boston	174	1.75–1.80	1.90–2.10	2.15–2.25
Philadelphia	164	2.00	1.60–1.75	2.30–2.50
Baltimore	29	1.65–1.80	1.75–1.90	2.50–2.55
Pittsburgh	118	2.85	2.50–2.60	2.75–2.85
Cleveland	22	2.50	2.35	2.85–3.00
Cincinnati	21	2.35	2.00–2.15	[2] 2.60–2.75
Detroit	27	2.10–2.15	2.00	2.50–2.65
Chicago	279	[2] 2.00–2.25	[2] 1.50–1.60	[2] 2.25–2.35
St. Louis	39	2.30–2.40	1.75–1.80	2.25–2.50
Kansas City	158	[3] 1.75–2.00	2.00	[3] 2.85

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varities, Sacked, per 100 pounds.

New York	157	$11.75–1.90	$1.50–1.75	$3.50–3.75
Boston	47	1.50–1.60	1.50–1.75	3.00–3.25
Philadelphia	77	1.25–1.60	1.50–1.75	3.00
Baltimore	22	1.50–1.60	2.00–2.25	3.50
Pittsburgh	54	1.60–1.75	1.75–2.00	3.25–3.50
Cleveland	24	1.25–1.75	2.00–2.15	3.25–3.50
Cincinnati	4	1.50	1.50	3.75
Detroit	27	1.75–2.00	1.75–2.00	3.65–3.75
Chicago	15	1.75–1.90	1.75–2.00	3.25–3.50
St. Louis	11	[4] 1.85–2.00	.....	3.40–3.60
Kansas City	27	1.75	1.75	3.75–4.00

APPLES, New York and Michigan Red Fall Varieties. A2½ barrels.

New York	451	$5.00–5.50	.....	.....
Boston	41	3.50	.....	.....
Philadelphia	94	4.50	.....	.....
Baltimore	36	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	35	4.00–4.50	$4.50	.....
Cleveland	54	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati	50	.....	5.00	.....
Detroit	13	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	181	5.50–6.00	5.00–5.50	.....
St. Louis	43	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	54	[5] 7.00–8.00	[5] 7.50–8.00	.....

PEACHES, New York and Michigan Elbertas, Bushel Baskets.

New York	152	$2.00–2.50	$1.50–2.00	.....
Boston	91	1.00–1.75	1.75–2.00	.....
Philadelphia	54	1.75–2.75	1.75–2.25	.....
Baltimore	47	1.25–1.50	2.25–2.50	.....
Pittsburgh	80	2.00	2.00–2.25	.....
Cleveland	81	1.50–2.00	2.50–2.75	.....
Cincinnati	60	1.50–2.00	3.25	.....
Detroit	141	2.00–2.25	2.25–2.50	.....
Chicago	127	2.75–3.00	2.25–2.50	.....
St. Louis	27	.....	3.00	.....
Kansas City	16	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.50	.....

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes (per 100 lbs.).			
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] $1.30–1.35	[1] $1.35–1.40	[1] $1.85
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2.00	.....	2.15–2.25
Waupaca, Wis.	1.80–1.85	.....	2.00–2.20
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.70–1.90	1.45–1.60	2.25–2.30
Colorado points.	1.30–1.40	1.15–1.30	1.80–1.95
Alliance, Nebr.	1.50	1.25	2.00
Onions (per 100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	1.40–1.60	1.60	3.50–3.75
Massachusetts points.	1.10–1.25	1.25–1.50	.....
Apples (per barrel).			
Rochester, N. Y.	[6] 3.50–4.00	.....	6.75
Martinsburg, W. Va.	.....	3.75–4.00	6.50
Chambersburg, Pa.	5.50	6.25–6.50	.....
Peaches (per bushel).			
Rochester, N. Y.	1.85–2.00	1.75–2.00	.....
Cabbage (per ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	6.50–7.00	6.00	18.00–25.00
Greeley, Colo.	.60	.60	.80
Minneapolis, Minn.	10.00	.....	.....

[1] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Western Round Whites.
[4] Red varieties.
[5] Middle Western Jonathans.
[6] Rhode Island Greenings.

PRICES FOR BIG 1920 APPLE CROP BELOW LAST YEAR.

Northwestern Boxed Varieties Sell Fairly Close to Early 1919 Quotations.

Opening apple prices for 1920 were considerably below those of 1919, but in line generally with prices in 1918. Conditions, also, are somewhat like those of two years ago with a large eastern, middle western, and southern crop and a moderate production in the Northwest. Size and quality this season are reported excellent in most sections.

Car lot shipments compiled to October 2 show a decrease of about 5 per cent compared with 1919, notwithstanding the larger crop. Gains are general in the leading barrel apple States, except Arkansas, Missouri, Maine, New Jersey, and Virginia. New York has shipped about two and one-half times as many cars as in the early part of last season, with Michigan next in comparative gain. The increase of shipments from the barrel sections, amounting to about 600 cars, is, however, offset by a decrease of over 1,500 cars from the eight leading box apple States. California is the only prominent State in the box apple section from which the early shipments have exceeded those of the corresponding time a year ago.

Export Trade Opens Well.

The general prospect seems good for export trade. Opening prices at Liverpool and London have been high. The English and continental apple crop is light and Canadian competition apparently is lighter than last season. Ocean freight charges are $1 lower this year. According to trade opinion in New York, a large quantity of shipments will be made this fall to Great Britain, Scandinavia, and South America. A hopeful feeling prevails and the belief exists that prices will be comparatively good, depending of course on markets in this country and the price limits placed by the Governments of the countries receiving the exports.

The great apple crop in New York, comprising as it does not far from one-third of the commercial apple crop of the whole country, is expected to dominate the markets for barreled stock of many leading varieties. Wealthys, Gravensteins, Greenings, Kings, and similar varieties, A 2½ grade, have been selling in western New York producing sections at $3.50 to $4.50 per barrel f. o. b. It may be noted that these prices are from $2 to $2.50 below 1919. Best grades of eastern Oldenbergs have been averaging around $1.25 per bushel basket in consuming markets compared with $2.25 a year ago. Sales in bushel baskets of the A 2½ grade on October 4 ranged $1.10 to $1.15, and in bulk, orchard run, also $1.10 to $1.15 per 100 pounds. At Chambersburg, Pa., Jonathans of the B 2½ grade ruled $5.50 per barrel f. o. b. cash. Jobbing sale quotations of around $5 per barrel for standard red fall varieties may be compared with an average around $7 a year ago.

Advance sales of late winter varieties range generally from $4 to $6 per barrel in northeastern and southeastern producing sections, the range depending not so much on locality as upon variety. Ben Davis and York varieties are selling at the lower figures while Grimes and other choicer kinds are bringing the higher prices. Sales in bulk range mostly $1 to $1.25 per 100 pounds. Best grades of northwestern box Jonathans were selling in September at $2 to $2.25 and in early October at $1.75 to $2.35 f. o. b. producing sections compared with $2.25 to $2.50 last year.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

	Week of Sept. 26–Oct. 2.		September.		August.		July.		Season to Oct. 2.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Apples	3,660	5,085	9,755	11,458	3,415	2,628	1,713	1,335	16,368	17,247
Cabbage	523	841	1,668	2,465	980	1,154	417	551	17,283	12,793
Cantaloupes	227	334	2,637	2,814	6,601	4,690	5,245	7,136	21,403	21,691
Celery	110	46	373	258	93	141	36	44	3,547	2,517
Dry beans	83	114	173	375					197	420
Grapes	3,315	3,372	10,982	13,023	4,261	2,837	341	459	16,733	17,207
Lemons	94	120	365	348					402	389
Lettuce	126	86	805	653	925	695	949	395	11,772	6,894
Mixed and bunched vegetables	221	218	897	937	857	1,023	580	859	9,199	8,413
Mixed deciduous fruits	55	27	507	207	931	721	1,112	683	2,865	2,522
Onions	755	882	3,085	3,522	1,719	1,909	1,013	1,844	12,666	11,426
Oranges	224	315	1,120	1,502	1,233	1,584	2,230	2,059	45,974	47,211
Peaches	1,269	138	9,293	6,485	6,002	11,277	6,615	9,216	23,765	29,736
Pears	382	637	4,276	2,753	2,683	3,820	2,358	1,954	9,625	8,667
Plums and prunes	206	34	2,122	502	622	1,181	673	902	3,787	3,695
Sweet potatoes	428	532	2,792	2,904	640	1,225	85	44	3,640	4,331
Tomatoes	547	722	2,444	2,798	1,334	850	2,149	1,472	12,433	12,430
Watermelons	69	54	1,898	1,697	9,653	8,923	19,576	15,014	37,740	30,933
White potatoes	3,906	6,384	15,850	21,424	12,307	13,580	16,308	13,666	63,453	63,328
Total	16,700	19,942	70,535	76,125	54,256	58,241	61,400	57,633	312,955	301,250

New Crop Peanuts Expected to Begin Moving Soon.

Bid prices for new crop farmers' stock of peanuts in southeastern States were reported as ranging from $100 to $110 per ton on September 28, with bids for No. 1 White Spanish at 10 cents per pound. The new crop is maturing rapidly in the Southeast where No. 1 old crop Spanish were reported holding around 12 cents per pound. No f. o. b. prices were reported at San Francisco where last year's crop is said to be closed out. Future sales on new crop Orientals are expected to begin this month.

Most consuming markets show slight price fluctuations with slow demand and movement. In New York cleaned Virginias sold to jobbers at 14 to 15 cents per pound for Jumbos and 9 to 10 cents for Fancys. Shelled Extra Large Virginias brought 13 to 14 cents and No. 1 Shelled Virginias sold at 9¾ to 10¾.

At Boston Virginia cleaned Jumbos brought 15½ to 16 cents per pound to jobbers. Shelled Extra Large sold at 14 to 16 cents and No. 1 stock at 12 cents. Virginia Shelled Spanish No. 1 brought mostly 14 cents and Georgia and Alabama Shelled No. 1 sold at 13 to 13½ cents.

At St. Louis cleaned Virginia Jumbos ranged from 14 to 14½ cents while Shelled Virginia No. 1 stock was quoted at 10½ cents to jobbers. Imported Chinese, 30/32 to ounce, sold at 12 cents.

Quarterly Index Is Ready.

An index to the first 13 issues of volume 2 of The Market Reporter, covering the months of July, August, and September, has been mimeographed. Copies may be obtained upon request to the United States Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.

Demand so far for the very large crop of early apples has been rather slow although slightly increased activity has been noted since the middle of last month. The production of late varieties is expected to be heavy with the possible exception of Baldwins, though probably there will be an excellent crop of this variety too. The present indications are that the size and quality of these late varieties will be in keeping with the general standard of excellence of the crop as a whole.

Little Change in Honey Prices During Fortnight.

Although a steady honey market for the past two weeks was reported in Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, a continued dull feeling was evident in most cities reporting to the Bureau of Markets.

In New York City, sales of extracted California Light Amber Alfalfa to jobbers and large wholesalers were quoted at 15 to 18, mostly 17 cents per pound. White Orange Blossom and White Sage at 18 to 20 cents showed an upward tendency compared with the prices of two weeks ago, although the market was still reported as dull. Current prices on September 30 for beeswax in New York ranged 30 to 35 cents per pound for crude, light, and 22 to 26 cents for dark South American and West Indian.

California White Sage and White Clover, in 60-pound cans, sold to jobbers in Boston at 22 cents per pound, and Light Amber Sage and Light Amber Clover at 21 cents, with Cuban strained honey at 16 cents, and Porto Rican selling in 55-gallon barrels at $1.50 per gallon. Comb honey was quoted at $8.50 for heavy 24-section cases New York White Clover No. 1, and at $7.50 for heavy 20-section cases White Clover No. 1 from Vermont. Beeswax brought 43 cents per pound for light and 40 cents for dark domestic, with dark African selling at 27 cents and dark Porto Rican at 24 cents.

Extracted White Clover and White Alfalfa from California, Colorado, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were quoted at 18 to 19 cents per pound to jobbers in Chicago, Light Amber Alfalfa and Light Amber Clover holding at 17 to 18 cents. Comb honey from California, Colorado, Wisconsin, and Minnesota brought $7 to $7.50 per 24-section case of No. 1 Clover and Alfalfa, and $6 to $6.50 for buckwheat flavor. Beeswax receipts of foreign and domestic stock were liberal, Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado being quoted at 38 to 40 cents for light, refined, and 33 to 35 cents for dark, unrefined.

A fairly steady tone was shown at California shipping points. Demand and movement continued slow. Carloads of White Orange Blossom and White Sage sold on October 1 at 18 to 20 cents per pound f. o. b. Los Angeles, with Light Amber Sage at 15 to 18 cents, and Light Amber Alfalfa at 14 to 17 cents. Beeswax was quoted at 42 cents per pound.

The British Wool Federation announces that the disposal of the new wool clip in New Zealand will begin at Napier on November 4.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN SEPTEMBER.

Shipping district.	September.		August, 1920	Season to Oct. 2.		Total last season.
	1920	1919		1920	1919	
Apples (boxed).						
Cal.	886	877	721	1,873	1,643	4,153
Colo.	194	437	2	286	502	3,225
Idaho	102	402	0	163	523	3,943
Mont.	21	105	0	29	150	500
N. Mex.	37	184	6	52	360	959
Oreg.	38	138	3	49	211	5,443
Utah	15	11	0	38	20	199
Wash.	652	1,219	112	1,054	1,716	27,168
Total	1,943	3,373	844	3,544	5,125	45,590
Apples (barreled).						
Ark.	571	960	144	799	1,316	4,553
Del.	46	44	69	587	457	498
Ill.	635	807	85	1,351	1,388	2,942
Ind.	29	7	4	50	13	116
Kans.	111	155	5	142	185	535
Mo.	3	348	0	3	409	2,343
Md. E. Sh.	23	21	10	106	34	36
Md. other.	193	161	40	286	226	550
Mich.	1,118	1,040	1,089	2,212	1,766	3,435
Minn.	22	23	0	23	25	39
Mo.	243	567	8	294	578	1,945
N. J.	126	116	288	531	594	737
N. Y.	2,115	978	615	3,025	1,347	10,235
N. C.	129	60	13	151	85	150
Ohio.	19	3	5	33	16	255
Pa.	146	170	13	215	225	1,253
Va.	1,506	1,933	97	1,836	2,442	6,906
W. Va.	719	620	72	918	811	2,849
Wis.	19	11	2	23	14	20
Other States.	36	121	12	75	154	989
Secs. not yet shipping.						570
Secs. through				134	37	37
Total	7,812	8,085	2,571	12,824	12,122	40,993
Cabbage.						
Colo.	261	956	406	720	1,785	2,313
Iowa.	68	10	106	266	154	295
Mich.	69	90	0	67	109	374
Minn.	168	242	22	230	333	944
N. Y.	280	290	18	356	361	6,097
N. C.	6	30	0	6	39	48
Ohio.	6	33	0	10	209	283
Pa.	3	45	9	13	90	349
Va.	407	145	373	866	469	490
Wis.	382	578	17	436	686	3,223
Other States.	27	39	29	1,385	1,575	1,880
Secs. not yet shipping.						267
Secs. through				12,931	6,983	6,983
Total	1,668	2,458	980	17,286	12,793	23,456
Potatoes.						
Calif., N.	1,048	1,087	893	3,482	3,449	7,218
Calif., S.	26	23	109	1,429	1,212	1,371
Colo.	1,619	2,348	514	2,330	3,202	8,798
Conn.	6	0	4	17	74	74
Del.	5	5	9	42	20	77
Idaho.	685	1,168	784	1,567	1,920	6,853
Ind.	7	0	1	10	0	4
Iowa.	231	94	29	230	124	251
Kans.	16	0	655	1,922	1,125	1,132
Ky.	24	4	192	648	664	858
Me.	989	2,211	76	1,146	3,358	23,521
Md., E. S.	79	2	510	2,102	1,134	1,134
Md., other.	19	1	71	481	36	57
Mass.	2	1	3	5	10	11
Mich.	399	441	17	435	550	8,837
Minn.	2,692	5,344	1,314	4,483	8,368	21,852
Mo.	1	2	46	201	109	115
Mont.	20	39	1	16	48	350
Nebr.	200	182	0	247	328	1,654
N. J.	5,075	3,202	4,653	11,335	8,965	10,400
N. Y., L. I.	899	314	335	1,342	1,263	3,701
N. Y., other.	88	202	0	91	239	9,100
N. C.	2	0	2	3,472	3,338	3,396
N. Dak.	114	847	0	159	987	2,226
Ohio.	28	5	0	29	8	90
Pa.	295	549	4	334	673	3,737
S. Dak.	240	258	0	356	237	688
Tenn.	1	2	0	9	21	28
Utah.	56	43	135	278	198	427
Va., E. S.	101	1	1,709	11,892	9,154	9,235
Va., other.	73	21	8	79	98	101
Wash.	287	192	114	442	381	3,088
Wis.	406	2,592	11	480	2,986	17,557
Wyo.	113	128	2	139	153	265
Secs. not yet shipping.						2,236
Secs. through	4	20	106	12,187	8,509	9,322
Total	15,850	21,424	12,307	63,453	63,328	159,983

Shipping district.	September.		August, 1920	Season to Oct. 2.		Total last season.
	1920	1919		1920	1919	
Cantaloupes.						
Calif. Turl.	151	164	2,928	3,736	3,854	3,897
Colo.	1,985	2,477	259	2,393	2,914	3,132
Del.	80	25	442	522	590	590
Mich.	89	36	49	133	118	118
N. J.	33	16	84	117	62	62
N. Mex.	60	20	822	884	378	378
Wash.	183	61	134	321	99	100
Other States.	56	14	818	10,261	9,521	9,521
Secs. through shipping				1,065	3,036	4,155	4,155
Total	2,637	2,813	6,601	21,403	21,691	21,953
Grapes.						
Calif., N. D.	4,599	3,275	728	5,716	3,583	8,206
Calif., C. D.	3,402	4,466	3,081	6,850	7,144	11,542
Calif., S. D.	1,033	1,014	387	1,725	1,296	1,857
Del.	37	0	2	39	2	2
Iowa.	39	62	18	57	108	108
Kans.	15	24	6	21	33	33
Mich.	1,328	2,654	2	1,669	3,033	3,783
Mo.	10	2	13	23	36	36
N. J.	15	0	0	15	0	0
N. Y.	497	1,281	6	635	1,622	3,751
Ohio.	2	29	0	2	45	87
Pa.	1	190	0	2	264	881
Wash.	4	20	0	4	23	37
Secs. not yet shipping						8
Secs. through shipping		6	18	25	18	18
Total	10,982	13,023	4,261	16,783	17,207	30,349
Sweet potatoes.						
Ala.	45	45	150	275	253	394
Ark.	1	1	0	1	2	355
Calif.	123	131	16	152	149	640
Del.	6	0	0	6	0	1,183
Fla.	2	0	22	25	8	41
Ga.	50	1	24	78	4	461
Iowa.	2	2	0	2	2	13
La.	46	28	32	64	34	211
Md.	207	151	4	224	187	1,179
Miss.	3	18	4	7	18	95
N. J.	329	243	9	368	282	2,207
N. C.	180	54	304	484	393	750
Okla.	2	0	0	2	0	19
Tenn.	59	26	33	93	56	1,196
Tex.	48	42	21	78	52	492
Va.-Norf.	77	28	18	97	84	179
Va. E. S.	1,612	2,134	3	1,683	2,807	5,561
Secs. not yet shipping						391
Total	2,792	2,904	640	3,639	4,331	15,367
Onions.						
Calif.	753	1,421	283	2,843	3,405	5,409
Ill.	23	35	15	49	58	111
Ind.	238	253	28	284	390	1,005
Iowa.	221	78	204	452	360	488
Md.	30	0	50	87	39	39
Mass.	618	719	189	832	1,066	2,821
Mich.	64	19	1	72	25	224
Minn.	24	215	0	30	247	439
N. J.	71	71	202	604	581	633
N. Y.	347	277	59	435	580	2,695
Ohio.	474	323	12	544	453	1,892
Pa.	18	7	10	28	64	118
Va.	40	0	88	153	133	133
Wash.	95	26	478	722	574	576
Wis.	44	29	0	32	31	95
Other States.	25	40	86	403	494	868
Secs. not yet shipping		7	0			2
Secs. through shipping		2	14	5,076	2,926	2,926
Total	3,085	3,522	1,719	12,666	11,426	20,494
Plums and prunes.						
Calif.	10	9	280	1,263	1,850	1,934
Idaho.	1,047	233	0	1,089	304	305
Mich.	160	34	18	178	73	73
N. Y.	538	22	123	678	49	53
Oreg.	92	93	73	174	406	430
Pa.	56	11	0	56	11	11
Wash.	209	92	126	337	391	391
Other States.	10	7	2	12	11	27
Total	2,122	502	622	3,787	3,095	3,224

Shipping district.	September.		August, 1920	Season to Oct. 2.		Total last season.
	1920	1919		1920	1919	
Peaches.						
Calif.	1,571	1,753	3,042	6,891	7,845	7,846
Colo.	707	470	45	754	1,304	1,334
Idaho.	31	163	1	32	264	265
Ill.	31	0	483	519	295	295
Md.	143	146	248	404	615	617
Mich.	2,011	257	19	2,038	267	270
N. J.	513	110	745	1,300	1,148	1,148
N. Y.	2,733	1,289	20	2,920	1,405	1,434
Ohio.	621	30	0	636	53	56
Pa.	157	106	44	206	362	366
Utah.	301	751	0	301	1,101	1,102
Wash.	182	1,198	13	196	2,204	2,219
W. Va.	231	108	239	477	412	425
Other States.	61	98	779	973	378	378
Secs. not yet shipping						1,085
Secs. through			324	6,118	12,083	12,083
Total	9,293	6,487	6,002	23,765	29,736	30,923
Pears.						
Calif.	224	211	1,345	3,887	3,556	3,661
Colo.	248	288	233	503	501	524
Del.	133	38	4	139	41	55
Ill.	594	259	27	674	287	324
Ind.	25	35	0	25	37	49
Mich.	387	73	77	508	94	127
Mo.	3	24	0	5	37	73
N. J.	3	46	0	5	58	121
N. Y.	1,359	573	137	1,584	847	1,500
Ohio.	13	2	1	14	4	5
Oreg.	375	411	271	675	863	930
Tex.	4	24	25	88	97	100
Utah.	31	8	20	51	16	25
Va.	7	0	0	9	0	0
Wash.	851	704	520	1,397	2,108	2,452
Other States.	19	57	23	57	121	139
Secs. not yet shipping						63
Total	4,276	2,753	2,683	9,625	8,667	10,148
Tomatoes.						
Calif., No.	219	444	14	460	633	1,544
Calif., So.	175	82	95	338	222	642
Colo.	10	3	0	10	7	7
Del.	65	375	9	77	464	502
Ill.	68	57	112	316	227	234
Ind.	354	546	44	437	716	948
Iowa.	11	15	8	19	29	29
Ky.	167	2	102	273	20	20
Md.	46	71	81	197	191	206
Mich.	3	11	30	27	18	19
N. J.	619	126	689	2,130	861	1,012
N. Y.	483	266	74	589	317	457
Ohio.	21	150	0	21	424	489
Pa.	29	349	2	31	364	390
Utah.	151	274	16	172	309	338
Wash.	18	2	30	50	5	5
Other States.	5	16	18	814	514	518
Secs. through shipping		9	10	6,522	7,109	7,109
Total	2,444	2,798	1,334	12,483	12,430	14,469
Watermelons.						
Ala.	80	2	409	1,033	708	708
Calif.	346	245	1,104	3,100	3,290	3,300
Colo.	49	120	14	65	209	211
Del.	43	50	112	155	327	327
Idaho.	13	9	9	22	38	38
Ill.	44	83	66	110	189	190
Ind.	357	149	271	629	581	581
Iowa.	126	119	129	236	321	321
Kans.	13	6	6	20	14	14
Md.	73	46	340	413	515	515
Mich.	26	20	32	58	90	90
Mo.	378	437	2,590	2,988	3,516	3,516
Okla.	25	165	295	352	867	870
Tex.	106	110	911	4,662	3,007	3,007
Va.	94	56	149	243	263	263
Wash.	91	71	99	190	143	143
Other States.	34	5	2,951	16,463	12,552	12,552
Secs. through shipping		4	166	6,981	4,300	4,300
Total	1,898	1,697	9,653	37,740	30,930	30,946

Asparagus shipped in 1918 amounted to approximately 1,120 cars. Of this quantity about 650 cars, or over 58 per cent, were unloaded at the Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh markets.

Hay and Feed

UNSATISFACTORY PRICES CURTAIL HAY SHIPMENTS.

Price Declines Continue in Eastern Markets—Timothy Up $3 per Ton at Chicago.

The hay market situation for the week ending October 2 shows some changes over conditions which have prevailed during the past few weeks. Carload receipts, as shown by the following table, which compares the past two weeks, have fallen off at practically all the markets.

	Oct. 2.	Sept. 25.		Oct. 2.	Sept. 25.
Boston	80	67	St. Louis	215	337
New York	339	420	Pittsburgh	186	.....
Baltimore	41	23	Cincinnati	219	202
Atlanta	82	98	Chicago	207	258
Memphis	58	135	Minneapolis	18	26
Kansas City	1,019	917	Los Angeles	78	120

This decrease has been caused by the urgency of farm work, which prevents the hauling of hay to market and also to some extent by the unsatisfactory price level which has now been reached. Shippers are having but little difficulty in obtaining cars and complaints of shortage of bale ties are less frequent. Excellent pasturage conditions in almost all sections are curtailing the demand and have become an important factor in the present market situation.

Timothy.—Light receipts of timothy in the primary markets have caused an improved demand which has absorbed much of the low-grade hay which was reported in excessive quantities in several of the markets last week. While a considerable part of the poor hay was stack hay the quality of some of the timothy and a good amount of the clover mixed is said to be rather low this year in the surplus-producing sections of Ohio and Indiana. This condition was caused by excessive rains at harvest time.

Market Poor at New York.

Eastern markets continued to experience a poor demand and prices range from unchanged to $3 per ton lower. The heaviest declines were reported at New York where poor hay was almost unsalable.

Dealers in the southeastern markets are buying only for their light immediate needs, and it is not expected that any material improvement in demand will occur until November or December, when pasturage and local forage will not be available.

The market was especially strong at Chicago, because of an urgent local demand and light receipts. Prices advanced about $3 per ton. Large receipts caused a dull and lower market at Kansas City, but some improvement in the demand was noted toward the last of the week.

Alfalfa.—The demand for alfalfa was almost entirely local at all the markets and varied with the supply. Prices ranged from an advance of $2 to a decline of $2. Advances over the previous week's quotations were noted at St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City, while declines occurred at Atlanta, Memphis, Cincinnati, Omaha, and Los Angeles.

Receipts at the various markets have not been heavy, but buyers have been purchasing for their immediate needs only.

(Concluded on page 236.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS OCT. 2.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Duluth.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	39.00	34.00	36.00	37.00	38.50	30.00	31.00	29.00	34.00	36.00	27.50	27.00	.....	25.00	.....
Standard timothy	38.00	33.50	35.50	.....	37.50	.....	28.50	28.50	32.00	33.00	27.00	.....	.....	24.00	.....
No. 2 timothy	36.50	33.00	34.00	35.00	36.50	27.00	24.00	27.50	30.00	31.00	26.00	25.00	.....	22.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	36.00	32.00	35.50	35.00	37.50	30.00	28.00	27.25	30.00	32.00	25.00	.....	.....	[2]23.50	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	33.00	31.00	34.00	35.00	35.50	29.00	27.50	26.00	31.00	30.00	23.00	.....	.....	[2]22.00	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	28.00	30.00	31.00	28.00	21.00	.....	.....	[2]22.50	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	37.00	42.50	31.00	31.50	30.00	.....	35.00	29.00	.....	23.00	27.50	26.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	34.00	[2]41.50	30.00	28.00	29.00	.....	32.00	27.00	.....	20.00	26.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	31.50	[2]40.00	25.00	24.00	27.00	.....	28.00	24.00	.....	15.00	22.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	23.00	.....	.....	25.00	22.00	20.00	17.00	18.50	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	23.00	20.00	18.00	14.00	17.00	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	17.00	14.00	16.50	[2]12.00	.....
Grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	43.00	47.50	47.00	.....	44.00	.....	.....	37.50	41.50	37.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	42.25	53.50	52.00	43.00	.....	.....	[2]32.50	37.50	42.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.50	.....
Hard winter	42.50	.....	.....	41.50	47.50	.....	[2]31.50	38.50	41.50	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00
Whe t middlings:															
Spring (standard)	49.50	55.50	53.00	58.00	.....	.....	.....	48.00	47.50	43.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	49.50	57.50	60.00	58.00	.....	.....	44.00	54.00	59.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	49.50	.....	.....	55.00	.....	.....	[2]42.50	54.00	57.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	58.00	53.50	.....	[2]36.50	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	.....
Rye middlings	.....	.....	49.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	49.00	.....	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	59.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]65.00	62.00	61.50	64.00	62.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41 p. ct.	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.00	.....	[2]59.00	.....	59.25	.....	62.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36 p. ct.)	58.75	.....	.....	47.00	.....	45.00	[2]55.00	55.00	56.00	52.50	58.00	.....	.....	.....	57.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	45.50	.....	.....	44.55	35.00	34.00	36.00	.....	35.00	38.00	.....	.....	32.00	40.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	.....	64.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	58.00	53.75	70.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	.....	.....	.....	53.00	.....	.....	[2]40.00	45.00	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	[2]47.50	43.50	33.00	.....	.....	45.00	[3]47.00
Beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	.....	.....	53.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

FEED PRICE REDUCTIONS FAIL TO STIMULATE BUYING.

Market Unsettled With Prices Considerably Lower—Feeling of Uncertainty Prevails.

Because of the dull demand for feed and the unsettled condition of the market generally, prices of practically all feeds declined sharply during the week ending October 2. Price reductions failed to stimulate buying. In fact, these concessions created uncertainty and a holding off attitude of buyers which resulted in few transactions. Receipts, however, at the various markets continued to be fairly large, and as a consequence stocks are becoming rather excessive considering the very limited demand.

The trade in general refuses to anticipate its wants and is buying only when necessary to fill immediate requirements. Because some of the stocks in dealers' hands have been bought at higher prices, retail prices frequently have not followed current market quotations.

Dull Demand the Rule.

Wheat mill feeds.—The unsettled condition of the market and the continued decline in prices of both bran and middlings have caused a feeling of uncertainty among buyers, resulting in a dull demand. At Minneapolis standard middlings are being sold at $36 and bran from $32 to $33 per ton, while regular quotations are from $1 to $2 per ton higher. Chicago reports the market unsettled, with quotations varying from $1 to $3 per ton. Bran from the Southwest is being offered at $34 per ton delivered Chicago, while bran from the Northwest will cost around $37 per ton delivered. Brokers in Kansas City are reported as offering bran for November and December shipment on a basis of $30 per ton f. o. b. that market. Some spot bran sold there Friday as low as $28 per ton.

Standard middlings and the heavier wheat feeds show even more of a decline than bran, the drop during the week being from $4 to $5 per ton. In the East and Southeast the markets have had further declines with no improvement in the buying. Some New England dealers and jobbers are reported to have some feed in stock and in transit that was bought at high prices and they will not buy additional supplies until later.

Cottonseed meal.—The cottonseed meal market was very weak during the middle of the week but strengthened somewhat the last half with prices quoted about $1 per ton higher, due to an export demand which is reported to have developed. Forty-three per cent meal sold during the middle of the week on a basis of $45 per ton Texas common points but advanced to $46, which is equivalent to $58.50 delivered Chicago.

Farmers Holding Seed.

Texas farmers are reported to be holding seed and refusing to sell at prevailing prices which has had a tendency to curtail the production of meal.

Because of the unsettled condition in the Southeast 36 per cent meal declined from $2 to $4.50 per ton during the week at Memphis and Atlanta. Throughout the East and Northeast the demand continues dull.

Linseed meal.—Chicago reports the linseed meal market firm at from $63 to $65 per ton delivered Chicago. Buffalo quotes that market steady at $58 per ton f. o. b. mill. Since Minneapolis mills are operating only at about one-half capacity and have large quantities of this feed sold for fall delivery and since a fair demand is prevailing at this time, they are able to take care of their output. The price is held firm at $62.50 per ton.

(Concluded on page 238.)

Seeds

ABOUT 60,000 BUSHELS OF ORCHARD GRASS SEED IN VIRGINIA.

Another Record Production Estimated for 1920—Growers Asking $1.40 to $1.75 per Bushel.

A production of 45,000 to 50,000 bushels of good quality orchard grass seed is estimated for Fauquier, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties, Va., this year. This production is approximately the same as the record 1919 crop. During the past five years the acreage devoted to orchard grass seed in this section has increased tremendously, and, while the consumption in Virginia has also been on the increase, much of the seed this year and in subsequent years will have to find a market outside the State.

Thrashing has not been completed, in fact, is just under way in some localities. However, several thousand bushels of 1920-crop seed might be bought at $1.40 to $1.75 per bushel at this time, but growers and local shippers are unable to obtain bids from seedsmen. In addition to a large crop this year there is a carryover of about 25 per cent of the 1919 crop, making an estimated visible supply in the Virginia producing section of approximately 60,000 bushels.

Few Sales Being Made.

The general situation relative to orchard grass seed in the Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio producing sections was covered in the June 19 and July 24 issues of The Market Reporter. The movement of orchard grass seed in those sections also has been slow because of the large crop this year, large carryover, decline in prices of other seeds, difficulty in negotiating loans, and large imports of orchard grass during last fall and winter. No imports, however, have been received during the past three months. Recent information from Denmark, where the bulk of the imports of orchard grass seed were obtained during the past year, indicates about a normal production this year.

Italian Alfalfa Seed Crop Reported Larger Than Average.

The 1920 alfalfa seed crop in Italy is reported to be slightly larger than the average. The quality varies, as a few lots are of good quality while most of it is of a lower grade because of dry weather. Seed was offered at 900 to 1,000 lire per 100 kilos ($17.40 to $19.35 per 100 pounds) early in the season but did not meet with a ready sale. Recent inquiries have been received from abroad, however, and the seed is now selling at 1,150 to 1,200 lire per 100 kilos ($22.20 to $23.25 per 100 pounds) cleaned. A few thousand bags of the 1919 crop alfalfa seed still remain on hand and are offered at a lower price.

In some spots the production of red clover seed was above normal but in others much below. Some growers have been asking only 1,000 to 1,100 lire per 100 kilos ($19.35 to $21.30 per 100 pounds), while others asked 1,800 to 2,000 lire per 100 kilos ($34.85 to $38.70 per 100 pounds). Sales were made on September 15 at 1,400 to 1,500 lire per 100 kilos ($27.10 to $29.05 per 100 pounds) for clean seed. Dealers anticipate a heavy export demand and most owners of seed are holding for probable higher prices. No 1919 crop seed was carried over.

VEGETABLE SEED REVIEW.

(Continued from front page.)

the past five years for dwarf snap beans. Yields of 600 to 1,200 pounds are reported in Idaho and 800 pounds in Colorado. The growing condition of the late maturing fields is about 10 per cent better than last year and equal to normal. Although the total acreage is 33⅓ per cent less, the present prospects are for a total production practically equal to that of 1919.

Garden pole beans.—About one-fourth of the garden pole beans were harvested by September 25, with an average yield per acre of 600 pounds. In Idaho, where a greatly increased acreage was planted, a yield of 1,200 pounds is reported on the acreage harvested, while in California the yield is only 500, and in Colorado 800 pounds. With these yields on an unusually large acreage, a production much greater than normal seems assured.

Cabbage.—Of the 1,074 acres planted for cabbage-seed production this year approximately 60 per cent was abandoned as a total failure. Two hundred and seventy acres harvested on Long Island, N. Y., yielded 250 pounds per acre while an average yield per acre of 400 pounds was obtained from approximately 200 acres harvested in the Puget Sound district.

Cucumber.—The cucumber seed crop, especially in Colorado, has met with adverse conditions during the past two months. About one-third of the acreage has been abandoned as a result of damage by hail and aphids. The growing condition of the remaining acreage is reported to be only 60 per cent of last year and 70 per cent of normal. Under these conditions the total production will be far below normal.

Muskmelon Seed Crop Damaged.

Muskmelon.—Considerable damage was done to the muskmelon seed crop also, in Colorado by hail and aphids, and about one-fourth of the acreage has been abandoned. The yield per acre, however, on the small acreage harvested is equal to the five-year average, and with the increased acreage planted the total production may closely approach that of 1919.

Watermelon.—An average yield per acre of 105 pounds obtained on the watermelon seed acreage in Florida gives a production in that State of 500,000 pounds. A normal production from the 1,100 acres in other States will make the total production about 100,000 pounds greater than last year.

Onion sets.—Most of the onion sets have been harvested and an average yield per acre of 11,000 pounds obtained compared with 5,900 last year, This high yield on a 20 per cent greater acreage indicates a production more than twice that of last year and somewhat larger than the heavy production of 1918.

Garden peas.—The production of garden peas this year will be above normal, according to reports received showing an average yield of 840 pounds per acre on the 50 per cent of the acreage harvested. A relatively small percentage of the acreage has been abandoned. The growing condition of crops not harvested is 35 per cent better than last year and equal to normal.

Pepper.—About one-third of the peppers planted for seed has been harvested. The yield per acre obtained is reported in some instances to be only 30 pounds. The growing condition of the New Jersey crop is equal to 1919 and normal, while in Georgia it is only 80 per cent of last year and 65 per cent of normal.

Pumpkin.—An average yield per acre greater than last year and equal to normal

(Concluded on page 236.)

MILLET SEED CROP SOME LARGER THAN LAST YEAR.

Harvesting Late—Prices Not Yet Established—New Crop May Exceed That of 1919 by 20 Per Cent.

Estimates obtained the last week of September indicate that the 1920 crop of millet seed will exceed the 1919 crop by about 20 per cent. No unfavorable weather conditions prevailed during the growing season, except in scattered localities, but a heavy frost in the Kansas-Nebraska section on September 28 or 29 may have affected some of the late planted millet. There was but little difference in the acreage devoted to millet seed production between last year and this year, except in a few important sections, but the yield per acre is noticeably larger this year in most sections.

Harvesting, which in general is one or two weeks late, was just taking place in many sections during the week ending October 2, and only a very small percentage of the crop has been thrashed.

Inasmuch as practically no seed of golden, common, or Siberian millet was being offered by growers, no prices were established. The indications are that the 1920 crop probably will start to move at 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds under the opening prices last year.

A larger acreage and yield per acre of golden millet is shown in reports from central Tennessee, northeast Kansas, northwest Kansas, southwest Nebraska, and southern Iowa. The figures for common millet were similar to those for golden millet, wherever both kinds are being grown. Several sections report average yields as high as 1,250 pounds per acre. Nominal offers for common millet ranged from $1.50 to $1.90 per 100 pounds, country run, and for golden millet from $1.70 to $2.50 in the Middle West and $2.50 to $3.50 in Tennessee.

Colorado probably will produce larger crops of Siberian and broom-corn millet than last year but North Dakota and South Dakota crops of these millets will be smaller. Some broom-corn millet seed in Colorado is reported to have moved at $1.50 per 100 pounds, which also is about the price being offered growers in that State for Siberian millet.

Some scattered reports in Illinois and Indiana indicate a considerably larger production of Hungarian millet seed than last year. Japanese millet seed reports in Iowa are conflicting, but it seems that a smaller production than last year is anticipated. Prices of $3 to $3.50 per 100 pounds are being mentioned for this seed.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation Act:

Kind of seed.	September—		July to Sept., incl.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	44,100	1,644,700	171,500	2,911,000
Canada bluegrass	.....	47,000	.....	193,900
Alsike clover	87,000	845,800	109,700	1,108,800
Crimson clover	998,100	2,600,300	1,958,800	4,072,200
Red clover	6,800	1,157,300	306,200	2,497,900
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	1,100	225,400
Foxtail millet	14,700	.....	14,700	.....
Orchard grass	.....	217,200	.....	438,300
Rape	170,900	.....	215,700	.....
English rye grass	15,600	134,400	130,800	134,400
Italian rye grass	49,800	33,600	131,300	78,400
Timothy	.....	.....	.....	3,200
Hairy vetch	33,000	46,300	367,700	50,600
Spring vetch	.....	.....	.....	144,800

Grain

PRICE READJUSTMENT IS TOWARD PREWAR BASIS.

All Prices Drop—Imports of Canadian Wheat and Argentine Corn Chief Bearish Factors.

The week ending October 2 has been one of price readjustment in the grain markets which may be compared to the swing of the pendulum in the other direction from war prices. The thought uppermost in mind has been, and still is, that all commodities must go to a prewar basis.

Corn, wheat, and oats suffered in price during the week, and at the close some members of the trade were of the opinion that corn and oats were low enough. December corn, on October 1, sold at 89⅜ cents, which is low point for the year. It was argued by some members of the Chicago grain trade, who had been consistently bearish, that around a 90 to 95 cents level for December corn farmers in central Iowa would get only about 70 cents a bushel. This price, it was said, would scarcely bring out a large volume of country offerings. Furthermore, at that price level it is believed that it will pay the farmers better to feed the corn than to sell it. December oats at 57 cents in Chicago, it was asserted by some oats specialists, were practically on a prewar basis and were therefore as low as they should be.

Radical Declines in Wheat.

The readjustment in wheat prices was radical. On October 2, Chicago December wheat sold at $2.06, which was a decline of nearly 11 cents for the week. This is low point since trading in wheat futures began, July 15.

Two factors that have injected themselves into the grain trade situation, and which are generally accepted by the members of the trade as being very bearish, are the importations of considerable amounts of wheat from Canada to spring-wheat millers, and of Argentine corn at New York. Furthermore, it was reported in the last week that Canadian flour was being offered on this side of the line at $1 to $1.50 under American mill prices.

It was recently reported that approximately 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat had been purchased by Minneapolis firms for importation, 200,000 bushels of which was sold to Milwaukee. A Chicago mill was reported to have purchased between 300,000 and 400,000 bushels direct a short time ago, and a cargo of Canadian wheat was reported en route to Toledo mills in the last week.

Argentine Corn at New York.

Commercial reports say that there is now approximately 3,000,000 bushels of Argentine corn in New York and that the storage capacity is about exhausted. A cargo of this corn arrived in the last week, part of which was reported to have been resold to go to England at 99 cents a bushel. The price of corn in Buenos Aires, Argentina, for December delivery is within 2 or 3 cents of the price of the December future in Chicago.

Closing prices in the larger markets on Saturday, October 2, were as follows: Chicago December wheat, $2.07¼; December corn, 90⅛ cents; Minneapolis December wheat, $2.11¼; Kansas City December wheat, $2.03½; and Winnipeg, $2.17.

Price changes for the week from September 25 to October 2 were as follows: Chicago

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Oct. 1.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	239	242	.....	246	237½	....
Northern Spring	No. 3	219	.....	218	.....	.....	212½
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	240	237½	237½	.....	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	231	236	235	.....	233	222½
	No. 2	230½	232	232	.....	230½	222
	No. 3	227½	229	231	236	.....	218
	No. 4	.....	230	.....	.....	227	217
Red Winter	No. 1	239	.....	240	.....	.....	227
	No. 2	239	240	240	239½	.....	227
	No. 4	229½	.....	.....	236	231½	....
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	248	251	253	258	252	241
	No. 2	245	243	245	252	242	230
	No. 3	229	234	233	239	230	221
	No. 4	217	209	220	227	218	209
Northern Spring	No. 1	237	240	242	.....	235	225
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	240	237	236½	.....	235	229
	No. 2	237	239	240	240½	234	229
	No. 3	239	239	238	239	232	226
	No. 4	.....	.....	230	236	.....	227
Hard Winter	No. 1	228	230	232	235	230	222
	No. 2	226	230	230	232	225	220
	No. 3	222	228	228	234	221	219
	No. 4	220	226	225½	230	222	218
Red Winter	No. 1	239	240	240	242½	236	232
	No. 2	.....	238	238⅝	239	235	231
	No. 3	.....	235	235⅜	236½	233½	230
	No. 4	.....	232	.....	231	.....	226
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	250	247	241½	244½	238	234½
	No. 2	246	244	241	243	236	233½
	No. 3	236	240	239	240	234	230

CORN.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	122	123⅜	120½	127½	130	106
	No. 2	122	123½	120½	127⅛	130	106
	No. 3	119	124	124	125	127½	104
Yellow	No. 1	122⅞	123½	120½	127½	130	108
	No. 2	122½	122	120	127	130	106½
	No. 3	119½	....	123½	124½	127	105
	No. 4	115	119	114	112	110	103½
Mixed	No. 1	121½	121	126	12?½	129	104
	No. 2	120¾	120	126	126½	128	104
	No. 3	120	118½	123½	124	127	101½
	No. 4	112	121½	114	113	113	100
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 1	109	106	106	110	.....	105
	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	108	106	103
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	112½	110	103	.....	103	98
Yellow	No. 2	.....	115	112	115	110	....
Mixed	No. 2	.....	.....	103½	100	98	94½
	No. 3	.....	100	98½	100	96	90
	No. 4	105	101	97	97	.....	88
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	109	107	107	112	.....	....
	No. 2	108	106	106½	112	110	105½
	No. 3	107	103	106	.....	.....	104
Yellow	No. 1	109	109	109	.....	113	110
	No. 2	109	108	109	.....	113	108¼
	No. 3	108	107	.....	.....	112	....

OATS.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	56	57½	57½	57⅞	56½	56¼
	No. 2	56	57	57	57½	56½	56
	No. 3	55	55½	55⅞	56	54½	54½
	No. 4	54¾	54½	54½	.....	54	....
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 2	53	54⅜	54	54½	53⅜	52⅜
	No. 3	51⅜	53	53	53⅜	52⅜	51⅜
	No. 4	51½	52⅜	52½	53	52	51⅜
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	59	59½	59⅜	60	58½	58
	No. 3	58½	59	58⅜	59½	.....	56¼
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	.....	58½	58¾	.....	58	57½
	No. 2	57½	58⅜	58⅜	58½	57¼	57⅜
	No. 3	57⅜	57⅝	58	58	57	57½
	No. 4	56	.....	.....	57⅜	56½	56⅜

RYE.

Chicago.							
Western	No. 2	195½	204	202½	209	209	173½
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	174	177	177	177	173	168

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Oct. 2.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total.
WHEAT.							
Total No. 2 Amber Durum	...	101	33	....	....	....	134
Hard Winter: No. 1	64	365	47	243	37	40	796
No. 2	14	524	48	213	453	401	1653
Total Hard Red Winter	78	889	95	456	490	441	2449
Red Winter: No. 1	16	223	...	160	....	....	399
No. 2	34	251	220	496	162	....	1163
No. 3	...	....	...	8	....	....	8
Total Soft Red Winter	50	474	220	664	162	....	1570
Mixed: No. 1	...	....	....	....	141	....	141
No. 2	...	365	157	....	769	1451	2742
Total Mixed	...	365	157	....	910	1451	2883
Sold on type sample	....	....	....	....	....	....	[1] 381
Total, week ending Oct. 2	128	1839	505	1120	1562	1892	7417
Total, week ending Sept. 25	222	772	550	1166	3077	1341	[2] 7628
OATS.							
No. 2 White	...	50	...	....	....	....	50
No. 3 White	...	....	...	49	....	....	49
Total, week ending Oct. 2	...	50	...	49	....	....	99
BARLEY.							
Total ungraded, week ending Oct. 2	...	57	...	....	47	....	104
Total week ending Sept. 25	...	166	...	....	304	....	[3] 819
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	...	....	25	253	....	....	278
Ungraded	...	345	...	....	....	....	345
Total, week ending Oct. 2	...	345	25	253	....	....	623
Total, week ending Sept. 25	....	....	....	5	....	....	5

[1] Shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[2] Includes 500,000 from Portland, Oreg.
[3] Includes 349,000 from San Francisco.

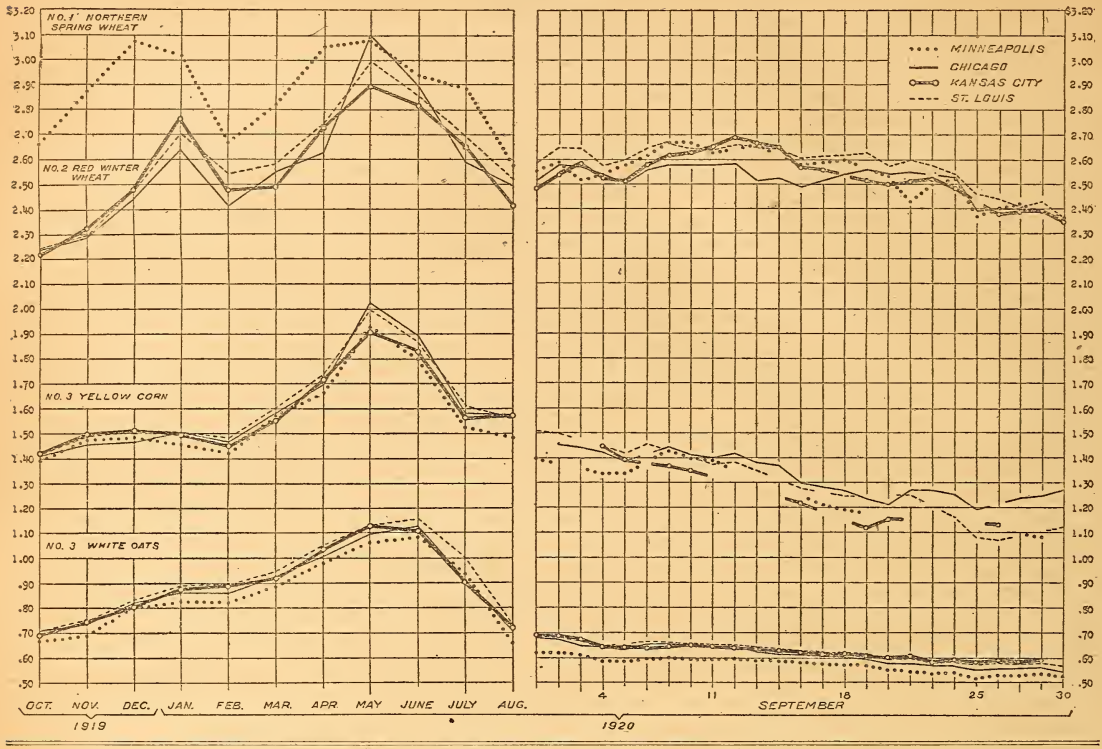
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Wheat	Dec.	218½	223½	223	224½	216	211⅜
	Mar.	211½	217⅞	217	220	211⅜	207
Corn	Sept.	121⅛	126½	126½	129	129⅜	....
	Dec.	93⅞	96⅛	95⅝	97¼	92⅝	93⅛
Oats	Sept.	52⅛	54⅜	53⅜	55	52⅜	....
	Dec.	57⅛	58⅛	57⅝	58½	56⅜	57⅜
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Dec.	213¾	218½	217½	221	210½	207⅜
	Mar.	206	214	212½	216	206½	208⅜
Corn	Sept.	97	99⅛	99⅜	100	99	86⅜
	Dec.	87	89⅜	88¾	91⅝	85⅜	86⅜
Oats	Sept.	56	56	56	56	56	56⅜
	Dec.	56⅜	57½	57½	57⅝	55⅝	60

The flax acreage in Lithuania will be extended until 80,000 acres are reached. This increase will provide an exportable surplus of 160,000 tons. In 1919 the area under flax cultivation amounted to only 18,000 acres.

AVERAGE CASH PRICES OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.

Per Bushel.



GRAIN TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 235.)

December wheat, 11½ cents decline, and December corn, 3¾ cents. Minneapolis December wheat, 9 cents decline; Kansas City, 10 cents; and Winnipeg, 11¼ cents decline.

Buenos Aires quotations by cable were higher than those of the previous day. Wheat for September delivery was equal to $2.11½ a bushel, and corn for December delivery was equal to 93½ cents a bushel.

Broomhall cabled from Liverpool on the 2d that Canadian White oats sold on the London market late yesterday at equal to 94 cents a bushel, c. i. f. He added that until sterling exchange is at a better rate it is not likely that large quantities of American oats will be purchased.

Opening, October 4.—Wheat dropped below $2 to-day for the first time since the beginning of the war. The chief factor is described as general lack of buying which causes very bearish sentiment. December wheat at Chicago closed for the day at $1.95¼, a decline of 12 cents since the previous Saturday.

On Tuesday all grains opened at new low points but foreign buying and general buying by "shorts" caused a rally, December wheat touching $2 even. The rally was short lived, however, free selling causing a further break at Chicago down to $1.89¾ at the close. December corn follwed wheat downward, closing at 84½ cents.

Minneapolis reported on Tuesday that a good demand exists for cash wheat and flour as a result of the declines of the past two days.

VEGETABLE SEED REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 234.)

is indicated in reports of the growing condition of this crop. A very small percentage of the large acreage planted has been abandoned and a production greater than in recent years seems evident.

Summer squash.—Less than 10 per cent of the summer squash seed acreage has been abandoned and the growing condition of the crop on the remaining acreage is above normal and better than last year. Although the acreage is slightly less, the total production is expected to be equal to that of 1919.

Winter squash.—The growing condition of the winter squash seed crop is 85 per cent of 1919 and 80 per cent of normal. The acreage is also reduced slightly and the total production will be less than last year and much less than in 1918.

Sweet corn.—The average growing condition of seed sweet corn crops on September 25 was 10 per cent better than last year and slightly above normal. The crop is uniformly good in all States except a few relatively small acreages and only about 7 per cent of the acreage planted has been abandoned. A yield per acre equal to last year is expected, but the total production will be less because of a 20 per cent decrease in the acreage.

Tomato.—Seventy-five per cent of the tomato seed acreage has been harvested and a reported average yield per acre of 90 pounds obtained, compared with only 67 pounds last year and 71 pounds in 1918. The total production, however, will be less than at any time since 1916, because of the reduced acreage.

HAY TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 233.)

Western coast markets are lower and further declines are anticipated by the dealers because of the light demand from feeders and stockmen. Idaho hay, against the shipment of which the adjoining States have embargoes, is reported as being offered at $15 per ton by the producers.

The fourth and last crop of alfalfa is now being harvested in good condition in southern Illinois, but the yield is estimated as only about three-fourths of a normal crop because of the damage by the army worm and by the unfavorable winter.

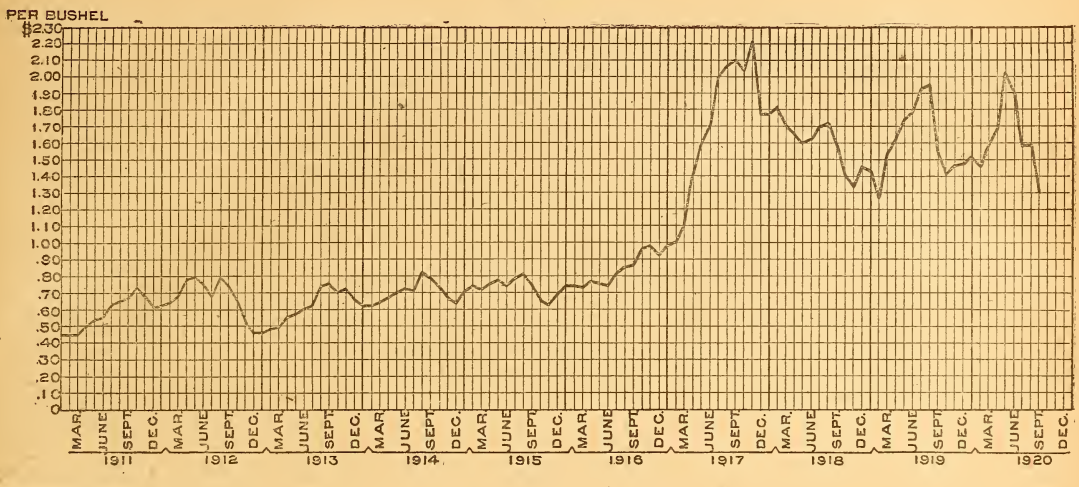
Prairie.—The prairie market was also mostly local, and prices declined or advanced according to the supply or demand at the various markets.

Priced declined $1.50 per ton at St. Louis and Omaha, but advanced $1 at Minneapolis and Kansas City. Because of farm work, producers are not marketing hay extensively at this time. The favorable weather in consuming sections is curtailing the demand from feeders. But little change in the market situation is expected until a change in weather conditions creates a demand for forage.

Turnip.—About 80 per cent of the small acreage of English turnip and 65 per cent of the Swede turnip planted for seed production this year was abandoned, and the total production of each of these crops will be only a small fraction of that produced last year.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES AT CHICAGO OF NO. 3 YELLOW CORN.

Per Bushel.



REVIEW OF CORN PRICES.

(Continued from front page.)

TABLE 1.

The facts observed from Table 1 lead to the conclusion that in big crop years farmers have fed more corn and have usually carried over more for feeding during the next year.

DISPOSITION OF CORN CROP.

[All figures are from the Bureau of Crop Estimates.]

[In millions of bushels; i. e., 000,000 omitted.]

Crop year.	Production.	Consumption in county.	Shipped out of county.	On farms following Mar. 1.	On farms following Nov. 1.	Exports.
1920...	[1] 3,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912...	3,125	2,371	681	1,201	138	51
1917...	3,065	2,336	678	1,253	115	49
1915...	2,993	2,442	551	1,117	88	40
1919...	2,917	.....	474	1,092	.....	17
1910...	2,886	2,216	602	1,165	123	66
1914...	2,673	2,159	498	911	96	51
1916...	2,567	2,170	451	782	34	67
1911...	2,531	2,072	518	884	65	42
1918...	2,503	2,185	363	855	70	23
1913...	2,447	2,083	422	866	80	11

[1] Sept. 1 estimate.

As a result of this larger farm consumption and larger carryover, excessive amounts have not been thrown on the market when the crop has been large. It is true the amount shipped out of the county where grown has ordinarily been greater during the years of more than average production, but the fact here pointed out is that large crops have not resulted in the rushing of excessive supplies to the markets. There is a general feeling that farmers will be in a financial position to hold this year if the price should be reduced below what they consider to be a proper return. While the presence or anticipation of a heavy crop is bound to have a depressing effect it does not tend to break the market as would a correspondingly large wheat or hog crop.

Farmer's Attitude Dominant Factor.

With indications this year for the largest crop on record much, if not all, depends on the attitude of the farmer. Will he respond, as he has in the past, and increase his consumption of corn so as to assist in keeping up the market? He can do this by holding his hogs and cattle until they are heavier, and by increasing the number of animals and holding corn over to fatten them out next year. At the same time, the unusually high quality of the fall pastures, together with the plentiful crops of other grains, will tend on the other hand, to cut down the demand for corn for feeding.

The opinion is prevalent that the number of feeding animals on farms is smaller than usual. The Bureau of Crop Estimates shows that on August 1 the number of hogs was 94 per cent and the number of cattle only 90 per cent of the numbers for the same time last year. As a further depressing fact, many farmers seem to be discouraged because of the prices received during the last year for their live stock.

If the farmers and feeders are to consume a larger amount of corn this next year, they must first overcome the 6 to 10 per cent shortage in feeding animals. It is quite possible that if corn starts off low in December, farmers will feed longer and increase the number of animals, especially if live stock prices are well maintained. A material increase in the number of hogs could be brought about in time to consume the surplus of corn. If prices for animals rise or corn prices decline markedly, so that feeding becomes more profitable, a demand will spring up among farmers for corn and this demand will tend to prevent its remaining for any length of time at an extremely low price. But there seems to be no denying the fact that present indications point to a decreased demand from farmers for the surplus corn. Furthermore, there is no evidence of an increase in the commercial demands for corn for purposes other than feeding, and it is entirely possible that the carryover of old corn from last year's crop will be large.

As the situation stands, there is a prospect for an unusually large crop coupled with a prospect for a decreased demand for corn. Ordinarily such a condition means lower prices, and the present slump in corn prices is in some measure at least due to this combination of conditions.

Such a combination of increased supplies and decreased demands is further accentuated by the general attitude of the public in waiting for prices to come down. This means that the demand at the markets is for immediate needs only, and that buying will be held back. The logical result of such a condition is for prices to drop lower than the situation warrants, and then possibly be followed by a later recovery.

Prices Do not Vary Greatly.

Attention may be called to some of the details of the relation between size of crop and prices.

In Table 2, the years are arranged as in Table 1, in the order of the size of the crop. Prices are monthly averages of reported cash sales of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago.

TABLE 2.

SIZE OF CROP AND PRICES OF CORN.

Crop year.	Production (millions of bushels).	Prices for crop.			
		December.	March.	May.	September.
1920.....	[1] 3,131	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912.....	3,125	$0.46	$0.49	$0.57	$0.75
1917.....	3,065	1.77	1.70	1.60	1.58
1915.....	2,993	.69	.73	.75	.86
1919.....	2,917	1.47	1.58	2.02	1.31
1910.....	2,886	.45	.45	.54	.67
1914.....	2,673	.64	.72	.77	.74
1916.....	2,567	.92	1.09	1.59	2.10
1911.....	2,531	.61	.68	.79	.74
1918.....	2,503	1.45	1.53	1.74	1.55
1913.....	2,447	.66	.64	.70	.79
Average..	.....	.91	.96	1.11	1.11

[1] Estimated Sept. 1.

It must be apparent that this table shows little connection between size of crop and prices, but the true corn price variations are obscured by the changes resulting from the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar. In 1913 corn was purchased with 100-cent dollars; in August of the present year it was purchased with 40-cent dollars. In Table 3 all prices are reduced to dollars of the value of 1913.

In Table 3, December prices run from a low of 46 cents per bushel to about 66 cents, if the high war years of 1917 and 1918 are disregarded. It may be mentioned incidentally that the quality of the crop was very low in 1917 and low also in the years 1911, 1913, and 1915. When the dollars are all on the same basis, the variations in corn prices are surprisingly small. From the highest to the lowest December price is a difference of only 20 cents.

TABLE 3.

SIZE OF CROP AND PRICES (1913 BASIS).

Crop year.	Production (millions of bushels).	Prices for crop.			
		December.	March.	May.	September.
1920	[1] 3,131				
1912	3,125	$0.46	$0.49	$0.58	$0.74
1917	3,065	.68	.91	.84	.76
1915	2,995	.66	.64	.64	.68
1919	2,917	.62	.62	.74	[2].56
1913	2,886	.45	.48	.57	.71
1914	2,673	.66	.73	.77	.76
1916	2,587	.63	.68	.88	1.15
1911	2,531	.65	.68	.79	.74
1918	2,503	.70	.76	.84	.70
1913	2,447	.67	.65	.71	.77
Average		.65	.66	.74	.76

[1] Estimated Sept. 1.
[2] Estimated. Final figures may be one or two cents more or less than 56 cents.

The low December price for the 1910 crop was in part due to a decreased farm demand, as is suggested by the large amounts held on farms March 1 and November 1. There is reason to believe that the number of feeder animals on farms was abnormally small for the year 1910.

The 46-cent December price for the year 1912 seems to have been a matter of a large supply made up of the crop of 3,125,000,000 bushels and the large carryover of 124,000,000 bushels. Notice the recovery in price in both 1912 and 1910. This is perhaps due in part to the fact that both years were followed by poor crop years. The December average price of 46 cents (1913 basis) for both these years is the equivalent of about $1.15 on a September, 1920, basis. If general prices should continue to drop so that the ratio of December, 1920, to 1913 prices stands at 2.25, for example, instead of 2.50, the resulting December average for the present year would be around $1 per bushel for cash corn, and the general tendency to drive prices downward might easily force the price even lower.

A return to Table 2 shows that on the average March prices have been about 4 cents higher than December prices. Table 3 shows that the value of corn in March, aside from mere changes in the dollar, has exceeded the December value in every year except 1913 and 1915, but that the average has not been materially higher. The reader should bear in mind that this and similar averages should be interpreted in connection with information for each year and for his own locality.

The May price has averaged 9 cents more than the December price. Except for the abnormal year 1917, the year 1915 is the only year listed in Table 3 which is not followed by a price higher in May than in December of the year before. Table 2 shows that money prices have averaged 19 cents more in May than in the previous December; in Table 3 the difference is about 9 cents.

On the 1913 basis September prices have averaged about 11 cents higher than those of the previous December. Closer examination of Tables 2 or 3 shows that September prices have been considerably influenced by the prospects for the following year's crop. For the 1912 crop the September price was 28 cents above the December price, and the 1913 crop was small. On the other hand, the 1918 decrease from May to September preceded the large 1919 crop. A similar price movement is noticeable for the 1911 crop, which preceded the heavy crop of 1912. This year the September average of 56 cents, shown in Table 3, is the lowest point reached during the last 10 years. It is quite possible that the impending prospects for a large new crop, together with the possibility of a large carryover, had a very material influence in bearing down September prices for 1920. Certainly the large visible supplies of almost 5,000,000 bushels and the heavy receipts at terminal markets are having a decided tendency to depress prices, as are the imports of Argentine corn.

FISH MOVING INTO COLD STORAGE MORE RAPIDLY.

Report Shows Large Quantities Frozen During Month But Stocks Still Very Low.

Nearly 11,500,000 pounds of fish were frozen between August 15 and September 15 with a net increase in stocks of 9,000,000 pounds. The increase during the same period in 1919 was only 4,450,000 pounds. The total stocks amount to 56,200,000 pounds, a decrease of 13,400,000 pounds compared with 1919 and a decrease of 33,000,000 pounds compared with the extraordinary holdings of 1918.

Fish frozen during the four weeks consisted primarily of 2,500,000 pounds of ciscoes, 1,600,000 pounds of halibut, 1,340,000 pounds of whiting, 1,380,000 pounds of squid, and 1,200,000 pounds of salmon. In addition to these quantities frozen, comparatively large stocks of ciscoes, halibut, and whitefish were imported already frozen from Canada.

Comparative Table Shown.

The following table shows the stocks of the varieties totaling more than 1,000,000 pounds. For comparative purposes the 1918 and 1919 stocks of these varieties are also given.

Variety.	1920	1919	1918
Total frozen fish	56,202,350	69,580,555	89,203,946
Halibut	10,271,579	11,558,105	11,939,632
Whiting	9,633,578	11,099,159	12,883,997
Herring	5,325,640	10,898,248	16,273,565
Ciscoes	4,864,735	3,408,669	4,456,704
Salmon	4,612,324	5,069,540	6,439,191
Mackerel	2,441,892	2,226,961	3,883,087
Cod	2,234,160	3,745,532	5,006,001
Squid	2,146,807	1,209,442	991,101
Whitefish	1,007,334	2,696,087	756,996

FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 233.)

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa meal market continues dull and weak. Mixed feed manufacturers, on account of the light demand for mixed feed, are buying very little or no alfalfa meal. Prices continue to decline. No. 1 medium meal sold in Kansas City on Saturday at $32 per ton. Some of the Colorado mills are reported to be closing down because unable to buy hay that they can manufacture into meal and sell at present prices.

Gluten feed.—The price of gluten feed remains unchanged from last week. The larger manufacturers report that the demand, while not normal, is as good as can be expected for this time of the year considering the favorable weather which has prevailed.

Hominy feed.—The price of hominy feed continued to decline during the week in sympathy with lower corn prices. White hominy feed was sold delivered Chicago on Saturday at $40 per ton, which is a decline of $5 per ton during the week. Manufacturers of this feed report a very slow demand and that the only orders being received are for immediate shipment.

Prices of Butter and Eggs in England.

Government-controlled butter is selling at 336 shillings per 112 pounds ($0.525 per pound) on the London and Liverpool markets, according to a cablegram received from the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London. Irish creamery butter is sold at 475 shillings per 112 pounds ($0.742 per pound), conversions being made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on October 1, when a shilling was worth $0.175. The available stock of butter on hand at Manchester ranged from 460 shillings to 470 shillings per 112 pounds ($0.719 to $0.734 per pound).

There is at present no maximum control price of eggs such as obtained during 1919, although the ministry of food may at any time reimpose one if circumstances warrant such procedure. It is reported that 20,000 cases of eggs from Morocco are about to arrive at Manchester. The following table gives the selling prices of eggs at the London, Liverpool, and Manchester markets on October 4, 1920:

London and Liverpool.	Per 120.	Per dozen.
English	43s.–45s.	$0.75½–0.98¾
Irish	30s.–40s.	.66½– .70
Danish:		
18 pounds per 120	41s.–42s.	.71¾– .73½
17 pounds per 120	40s.–41s.	.70 – .71¾
16 pounds per 120	39s.–41s.	.68½– .71¾
Canadian	34s.–35s.	.59½– .61½
Chinese	31s.	.54¼
Morocco	30s.	.52½

Manchester.	Per 120.	Per dozen.
Irish	41s.–42s.	$0.71¾–0.73½
Danish:		
18 pounds per 120	44s.–45s.	.77 – .78¾
16 pounds per 120	41s.–42s.	.71¾– .73½

Cotton Seed Price Quotations.

Reports recently received by the Bureau of Markets giving cottonseed quotations on the basis of prime seed in car lots and wagon lots, indicate the following prices at the points named:

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C	$40.00	
Aiken, S. C	36.00	$32.00
Bennettsville, S. C	43.00	40.00
Orangeburg, S. C	37.00	
Kershaw, S. C		40.00
Laurens, S. C	38.00	35.00
Newberry, S. C		36.75
Sumter, S. C	40.00	28.00
Ennis, Tex		30.00
Cameron, Tex		28.00
McAlester, Okla		25.60
Bryan, Tex		30.00
Belton, Tex		30.00

Jute bags are in demand in Sinaloa, Mexico, for marketing chickpeas, sugar, corn, beans, and coffee.

Foreign Markets

GERMANY BUYS AMERICAN LARD AND SALT MEATS.

Pays 24 Cents Per Pound for Lard and 23 Cents for Dried and Salted Meats.

A report has just been received from the American commission at Berlin stating that on September 28 the German Government purchased for cash 22,046,000 pounds of American lard at 24 cents per pound and 22,046,000 pounds of American dried and salted meat at 23 cents per pound.

It is understood that negotiations looking toward this sale have been underway for a considerable time, and it seems probable that the prospect of its consummation has had an influence in maintaining the lard market at a level somewhat higher than was justified by average hog prices.

Slight Effect on Pork Prices.

The immediate effect on pork prices in this country seems to have been slight. There has, during the past few days, been a tendency towards slightly higher quotations on heavy pork cuts at some of the eastern markets. This may, however, have been due to purely local conditions.

This German purchase came just at a time when the market for live hogs started on what appears to be the regular fall break. It is interesting to note in this connection, however, that since September 28, light hogs have declined more than heavies, and during the past few days medium weights have displaced the lights as market toppers.

On a basis of storage holdings of 170,853,856 pounds of lard in American cold-storage plants on September 1, this sale will amount to approximately 13 per cent of the total. The Government also purchased 22,046,000 pounds of frozen beef from South American packers. According to official estimates, this amount is expected to supply domestic needs until January 1, 1921.

The above report also stated that Germany is negotiating with American packers to induce the latter to place a stock of meats in their warehouses at Hamburg and Bremen, this stock to be dispensed as the Germans are able to pay for it. The purpose of this plan is to supply meats for consumption during the winter months after January 1, 1921.

Shanghai Big Egg-Freezing Center.

Shanghai is one of the leading egg-freezing centers in China, according to a report of the American consul in that district. The height of the egg production season in this locality is from April to July 15. Although from 85 to 90 per cent of the entire egg production of this part of China arrives at the egg factories during the flush season, some eggs arrive at the market during all seasons of the year. All of the eggs pass directly to the egg-breaking plants for drying and freezing.

Refrigerating plants are in Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, and Tientsin. The eggs are broken and either desiccated or frozen for the export trade immediately upon their arrival at the factory. The storage of the eggs in Shanghai before shipment never exceeds 60 days.

The following amounts of frozen and desiccated eggs were exported to the United States during the years 1918 and 1919:

	1918		1919	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Frozen	2,301,265	$419,117	3,920,626	$734,796
Desiccated	571,322	225,454	3,948,406	1,735,835

England Likes American Prunes.

Oregon prunes are great favorites with the English people on account of their tartness, and it is estimated that about one-half of the 1920 crop will be exported to Great Britain, according to the American consul at Kingston, Canada.

The following are the prices named by the growers' association for Oregon prunes:

Oregon Italian prunes.		Oregon Petite prunes.	
Sizes.	Prices in 25-pound boxes.	Sizes.	Prices in 25-pound boxes.
30/40	17½ cents per lb.	40/50	17½ cents per lb.
40/50	15½ cents per lb.	50/60	14½ cents per lb.
50/60	13½ cents per lb.	60/70	11½ cents per lb.
60/70	11½ cents per lb.	70/80	10½ cents per lb.
70/80	9½ cents per lb.	80/90	8½ cents per lb.

These prices are f. o. b. Oregon points and are subject to duty, freight, and exchange. As the exchange is a considerable factor in determining costs, a definite laid-down price can not be named until shipments are on spot. One car of 1920 crop California prunes and one car of apricots are due to arrive shortly in Ontario. These cars have been shipped by the California Prune and Apricot Growers (Inc.).

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING AUGUST.

Countries of origin.	Class 1. Washed and unwashed.	Class 1. Scoured.	Class 3. Washed and unwashed.	Total quantity.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Denmark			28,313	28,313
France	35,150	21,394	1,800	[1] 86,773
Iceland and Faroe Islands			32,540	32,540
Spain	32,247		199,693	231,940
Turkey in Europe	27,200		929,696	956,896
England	1,112,198	236,040	175,506	[2] 1,899,183
Scotland	1,943			1,943
Canada	1,099,137	1,358	33,546	[3] 1,134,110
Guatemala			4,460	4,460
Argentina	6,708,602	134,153		6,842,755
Bolivia	19,978		5,767	25,745
Chile	691,693		155,865	847,558
Peru	71,791		14,258	86,049
Uruguay	403,363			403,363
China	230,180		516,143	[4] 756,389
Kwantung, leased territory			138,017	138,017
British India			69,137	69,137
Japan	980		958	1,938
Turkey in Asia			14,995	14,995
New Zealand	286			286
British South Africa	171,719	64,223	52,938	288,880
Egypt			24,206	24,206
Total	10,606,467	457,168	2,395,838	13,875,476

[1] Includes 22,921 pounds, scoured, class 2, and 5,508 pounds, scoured, class 3.
[2] Includes 377,439 pounds, washed and unwashed, class 2.
[3] Includes 69 pounds, washed and unwashed, class 2.
[4] Includes 10,066 pounds, scoured, class 3.

Cooperative wool marketing in Saskatchewan has aided in increasing the annual clip from 69,404 pounds in 1914 to almost 400,000 in 1919.

Chestnuts Abundant in Italy.

The exportation of chestnuts from Italy is now freely permitted, and the prospect for an abundant crop is promising, according to a report from the American Trade Commissioner of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. However, with the small wheat crop and the possibility that local food conditions will make it necessary to utilize chestnuts on a large scale as a substitute for other breadstuffs, the Government reserves the right to impose restrictions at any time. This condition is not favorable to American trade, since importers will feel uncertain as to whether orders placed can be filled.

The English Apple Market.

The prices of apples on the British market are dropping, according to a cablegram from the American agricultural trade commissioner at London. The London market is glutted with Italian, French, Swiss, Canadian, and American stock. First grade York Imperials ranged from 69 shillings to 71 shillings ($12.075 to $12.425) per barrel; second grade, 65 shillings to 67 shillings ($11.38 to $11.73), and third grade, 60 shillings to 64 shillings ($10.50 to $11.20), conversions being made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on October 1, when the exchange value of a shilling was $0.175. Wasty stock sold from 50 shillings to 59 shillings ($8.75 to $10.33). Albemarles, 71 shillings to 72 shillings ($12.43 to $12.60); Ben Davis, 52 shillings ($9.10); Wolf Rivers, 2¼ inch size, 58 shillings ($10.15). Baldwins, which were somewhat soft brought 44 shillings ($7.70). Sutton Beautys; 2¼ inch, 58 shillings ($10.15); McIntosh, 64 shillings to 65 shillings ($11.20 to $11.38); Nickajacks, 57 shillings to 60 shillings ($9.98 to $10.50); Bonums, 56 shillings to 57 shillings ($9.80 to $9.98). A few lots in poorer condition, sold at 47 shillings ($8.23).

The following prices are quoted for pears: Flemish Beautys, 90 to 120 in a box, and Fancys sold from 20 shillings to 23 shillings ($3.50 to $4.03) per box; Extra Fancys ranged from 25 shillings to 26 shillings ($4.38 to $4.55) per box. Sizes 180 to the box ranged from 27 shillings to 31 shillings ($4.73 to $5.43); C grade sold from 20 shillings to 21 shillings ($3.50 to $3.68) per box.

Apples on the northern markets sold at the following prices: Maiden Blush, 68 shillings per barrel ($11.90); Calverts, 64 shillings ($11.20) per barrel; McIntosh, 64 shillings ($11.20) per barrel; Yorks, 72 shillings to 95 shillings ($12.60 to $16.63); Ben Davis, 62 shillings ($10.85); Rebels, 22 shillings to 45 shillings ($3.85 to $7.88).

At London, Beurre Hardy pears sold at 23 shillings ($4.03) per half box and 45 shillings ($7.88) per case. The following sold by the barrel: Keiffers, 60 shillings to 70 shillings ($10.50 to $12.25); Clairgeaux, 50 shillings to 55 shillings ($8.75 to $9.63); Anjous, 75 shillings to 90 shillings ($13.13 to $15.75); Bartletts, 40 shillings to 60 shillings ($7 to $10.50); those in stained and wet condition sold from 15 shillings to 30 shillings ($2.63 to $5.25). A large quantity was condemned.

Meat Supply in London.

The supplies of meat in London for the week ending September 4 amounted to 6,930 tons, as compared with 7,699 tons last week and 5,678 tons for the same week one year ago, according to a cablegram received from the American agricultural trade commissioner in London.

Of the beef supplies, imported beef, principally South American, formed 76 per cent, as compared with 79 per cent last week, 82 per cent one year ago, and 19 per cent for the same week during 1914. Imported mutton, mainly Australian, formed 87 per cent, as compared with 84 per cent last week, 99 per cent the same week one year ago, and 85 per cent for the corresponding week of 1914.

Forty tons of meat and offal were condemned as useless for food, as against 47 tons last week.

The imports of foreign lemons at New York from November 1, 1919, to September 1, 1920, amounted to 1,282,125 boxes as compared with 784,175 boxes for the corresponding period of 1918–19.

Cotton

MIDDLING 894 POINTS UNDER SAME TIME LAST YEAR.

Sharp Declines for Both Spot and Futures Continue—Spot Sales and Exports Increase.

Another heavy decline in cotton prices for both spots and futures occurred during the week ending October 2. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 23.11 cents per pound on October 2, as compared with 26.35 cents at the close of the previous week and 32.05 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. Saturday's average was the lowest for the week, while the highest average, 24.50 cents, was reached on Monday, September 27. On Monday a sharp break in prices occurred, Monday's average being 185 points below the average price of the preceding Saturday.

During the week October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 340 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 297 points. Sharp fluctuations characterized the price movement for futures early in the week. On Monday the closing prices for October futures at New York and New Orleans showed a drop of 200 points below the closing prices of the previous Saturday, the closing prices on Monday at the two markets being 23.65 cents and 21.77 cents respectively.

On Tuesday future prices advanced sharply at both future markets. The closing price at New York for October futures on that day was 25 cents, at New Orleans 22.48 cents. From then to the end of the week the decline was steady. Saturday's closing prices of 22.25 cents and 20.80 cents at New York and New Orleans, respectively, were the lowest closing prices for October futures for the week. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 17.23 pence per pound on October 1, as compared with 18.88 pence the previous week, and 19.98 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

It is reported that the reduction in prices of fabrics made by mills has had at least a slight tendency to steady the market, but that the trend of prices of fabrics is still downward.

Spot sales during the week showed a further increase. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending October 2 amounted to 180,725 bales, as compared with 151,639 bales the previous week and 175,190 bales for the corresponding week in 1919. The sales at Dallas during the week amounted to 84,630 bales; at Houston, 67,648 bales.

Reports received indicate that the lack of demand for manufactured cotton goods, which results directly in decreased takings of cotton by mills, the fear of a strike by the coal miners of Great Britain, the increased movement of the new crop to market, the relatively large carryover of low-grade cotton from last season, and the abnormal tightness in the money market have all been contributing factors in the recent decline in cotton prices.

The crop-reporting board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates on October 4 estimated from the reports of its correspondents and agents that the condition of the cotton crop on September 25 was 59.1 per cent of normal, as compared with 67.5 on August 25, 1920; 54.4 on September 25, 1919; 54.4 on September 25, 1918; and 63, the average on September 25 of the past 10 years. The forecast of production on September 25 is 12,123,000 bales, as compared to the forecast of 12,783,000 bales on August 25.

The report of the Bureau of the Census issued on October 4 showed 2,243,030 bales ginned prior to September 25, 1920, as compared with 1,835,214 bales for the corresponding period last year, and 3,770,611 bales for 1918. These statistics include 73,665 round bales for 1920, 19,561 bales for 1919, and 88,250 bales for 1918. They include also 3,365 bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1920, 2,166 bales for 1919, and 498 bales for 1918. The number of Sea-Island bales included is 43 for 1920, 698 for 1919, and 3,028 for 1918.

The statistics for 1920 in this report are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season prior to September 1 are 350,844 bales.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Oct. 2 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Oct. 2 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1] *On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	300	300	325	400	360	250	250	400	275	310
Strict Good Middling	250	200	250	275	300	250	200	200	300	250	248
Good Middling	200	150	200	200	200	200	150	150	200	200	185
Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	100	75	75	100	100	100	95
Middling	24.00	23.00	24.00	23.50	25.00	23.00	21.45	21.60	22.50	23.00	23.11
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	250	150	250	350	200	200	300	350	225	325	260
Low Middling	600	400	600	850	400	600	800	600	500	700	605
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	700	900	1,150	600	1,000	1,300	850	975	1,125	960
Good Ordinary [2]	1,200	850	1,150	1,500	800	1,200	1,600	1,150	1,100	1,400	1,195
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	150	200	200	Even.	100	200	350	200	75	158
Strict Middling	200	250	350	300	100	200	300	425	300	175	260
Middling [2]	400	450	500	450	200	400	500	500	450	350	420
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	650	700	750	350	600	700	850	700	675	648
Low Middling [2]	1,000	850	1,000	1,150	750	750	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,050	965
Yellow stained:											
Good Middling	400	350	500	400	200	400	450	550	450	500	420
Strict Middling [2]	600	450	650	600	300	500	600	625	550	600	548
Middling [2]	1,000	650	800	800	400	600	700	700	700	700	705
Blue stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	600	600	500	200	400	700	550	550	550	515
Strict Middling [2]	600	800	750	750	300	500	800	625	650	650	643
Middling [2]	1,000	900	900	950	400	600	900	700	750	750	785
Sales for week, bales	655	2,019	3,603	779	3,425	1,522	84,630	67,648	10,270	6,174	[3] 180,725

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on September 29, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair		2
Strict Good Middling	3	95
Good Middling	24	713
Strict Middling	48	1,611
Middling	180	1,533
Strict Low Middling	3,119	1,257
Low Middling	1,294	408
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	138	71
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	455	113
Good Middling Yellow Stained	2	2
Total	5,263	5,805

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on October 1, 1920, at the port of New York were 25,594 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 91,397 bales; and at the port of New Orleans 206,460 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 250,015 bales.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920	1919
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	630,734	570,863
Port stocks	816,726	844,200
Interior receipts	736,259	668,981
Interior stocks	620,155	799,810
Into sight	1,360,128	1,264,944
Northern spinners' takings	206,321	209,090
Southern spinners' takings	385,317	371,361
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,763,568	2,780,188

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending October 1 amounted to 109,498 bales, compared with 89,042 bales the previous week and 75,303 bales for the corresponding week in 1919, and that the total exports from August 1 to October 1 amounted to 457,750 bales, against 759,173 for the corresponding period last year.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.

To—	1920	1919
	ales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	177,162	364,791
France	92,617	45,117
Germany	110,275	38,875
Italy	26,025	49,920
Japan and China	1,526	25,581
Other countries	50,145	234,889
Total	457,750	759,173

New York and New Orleans Closing Future Prices for Oct. 2, 1920, and for the Corresponding Days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
October	22.25	30.55	31.85	20.80	31.25	30.45
December	21.25	30.84	31.35	20.42	30.85	30.15
January	20.92	30.85	31.05	20.25	30.76	30.09
March	20.68	31.00	30.86	20.25	30.72	30.05

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